

CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

The Weekly Business Periodical of the
Chemical Process Industries

VOL. XIX No. 17

Published Every Thursday by
Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1926

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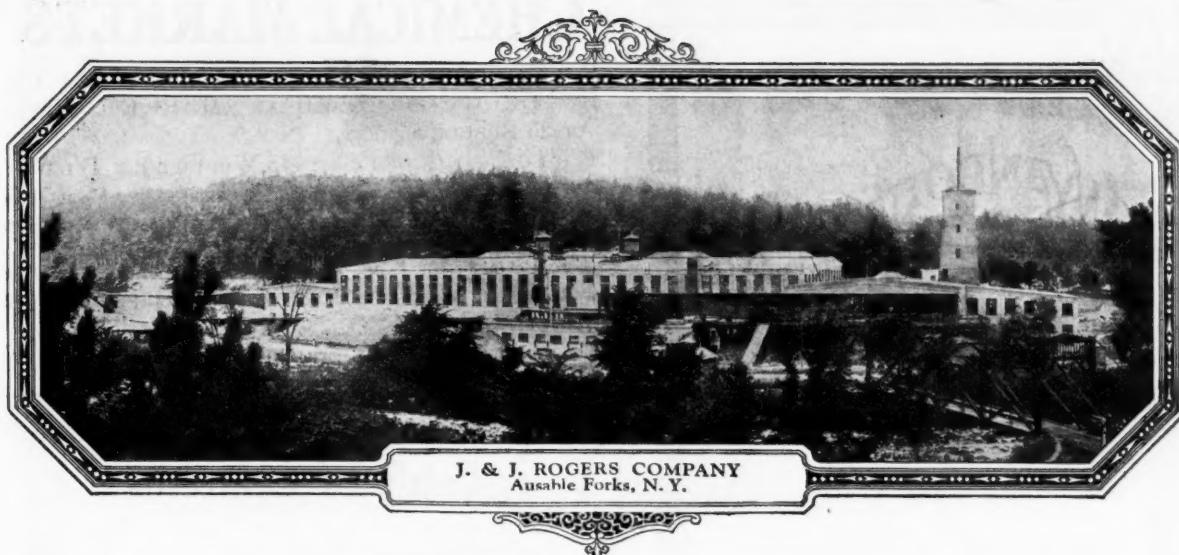
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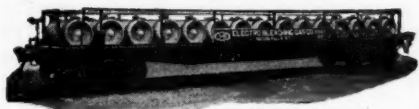
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No. 17

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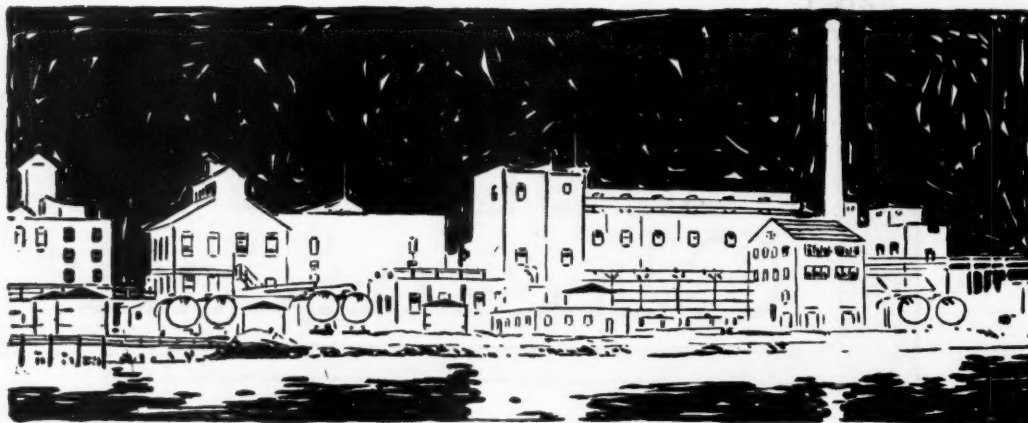
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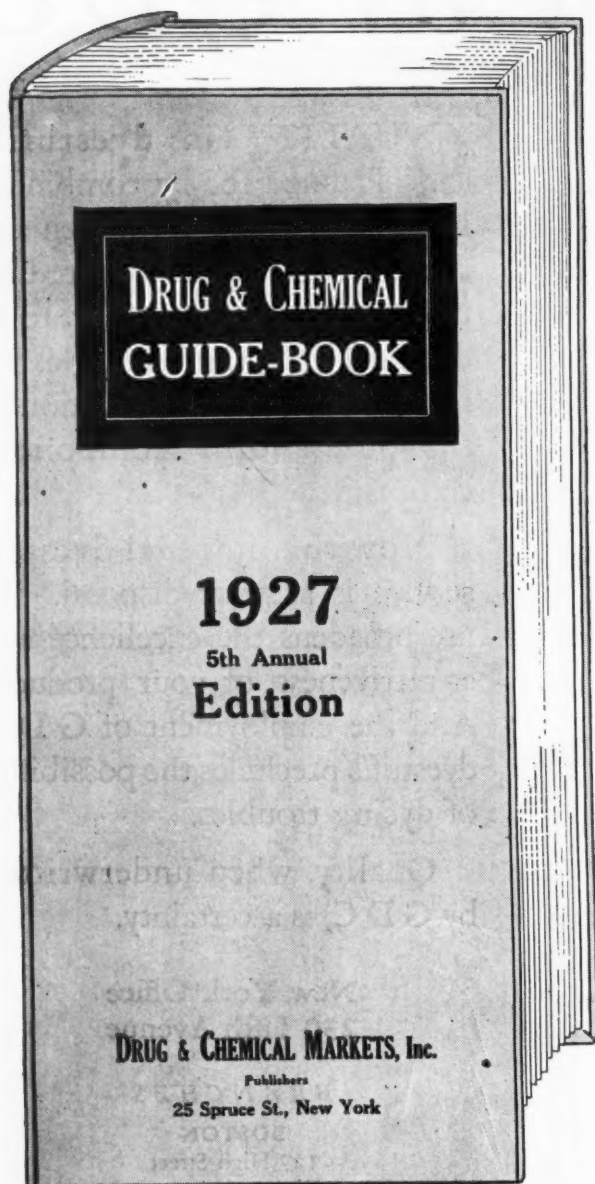
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PART I:—a DIRECTORY of the drug, chemical and allied industries of the United States with street addresses and telephone numbers, listed in alphabetical order under their cities. Part I is used for local addresses and phone numbers of firms for branch offices of firms; for phone numbers for long distance telephoning; and other similar uses.

PART II:—a BUYING GUIDE for chemicals, drugs, dyes, essential oils, aromatic chemicals, tanstuffs, pigments, fatty oils, and allied products, with the suppliers under each item. Products in Part II are in alphabetical order. With the suppliers, are also given grades, types and sizes of containers, and special shipping regulations. In the case of medicinals the various U. S. P. and non-U. S. P. are designated as such under "Grades." N. F. stands for National Formulary. A new feature is the chemical or official botanical name, synonyms, melting and boiling points, etc.

PART III: — MANUFACTURERS CATALOGS with the full line of chemical products for which each firm is headquarters.

PART IV:—Price and Market Statistics, and Trade Information. It contains: (1.) Back price statistics on 200 chemicals, drugs, essential oils, fatty oils, intermediates, etc., from 1914 to July, 1926. (2.) Price charts on about 50 important products from 1914 to July, 1926; six average price charts for the important groups of products. (3.) List of trade associations in the chemical, drug and allied fields with addresses. (4.) Text of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act insofar as it covers chemicals, drugs, oils, essential oils, dyes, paints, etc.

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Complete Indexes to text and advertising on last two pages of book.

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Sample Page of Part II (Buying Guide)



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CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XIX

SEPTEMBER 2, 1926

No. 17

Public Education

IT IS rather a pity that the chemical industry did not make the most of the opportunity afforded by the Chemical Round Table at the Williamstown Institute of Politics to tell the American public more about itself. The Institute had access to the columns of the daily press, but as is usual, the public was fed garbled reports on the progress in chemical substitutes and the familiar scare stories about the shortage of raw materials, principally metals and foodstuffs. True, some plainly stated facts about the true status of chemicals in warfare were broadcast; but by and large, chemistry certainly did not put its best foot forward.

WHEN one thinks of the painstaking skill with which our steel industry, our automobile and petroleum industries, and especially such public utilities as the railways, the telephone, and the gas companies, cultivate the friendly interest of the man in the street, it is quite pitiful that the vital, most fascinating story of chemicals in modern life is not better told. In a democracy such as ours, public good will is indeed a valuable asset, and its by-product is the more direct influence upon financial circles. We cannot forget that almost the first act of the German Republic was an embargo on Chili saltpetre, an embargo levied at a time when Germany was in hungry need of growing as great crops as possible, an embargo that was supported, in spite of this, by the German people because they are to a man convinced that the future of Germany depends upon her indus-

tries, and that they in turn rest upon a foundation of chemicals. What would be the fate of any high tariff, to say nothing of an actual embargo, on raw materials at the expense of the American farmer for the benefit of American chemicals? The answer is obvious and emphatic, yet industry each year produces half of our national wealth, and no American industry can operate without chemicals. Nor, for that matter, could American agriculture operate without chemicals.

IT IS a short sighted policy indeed that leaves out of serious consideration the indirect, but very potent, effect of public opinion upon business, and yet the educational work of the chemical industry is left wholly to chemists and educators. They do their part manfully, but they are not trained publicists; with few exceptions, their view of the technicalities is so close that they cannot see the broader aspects of chemistry in national life. Time and again, men who are capital authorities, speaking at Williamstown before a miscellaneous public group, buried the interest of their audience under a mass of quite unintelligible scientific and technical detail.

BUT this educational work is worth doing well. The industry would profit by such a campaign, and if it suffers from a lack of better public appreciation only indirectly, there will come a time surely when it will need a nation wide good will which cannot be built up overnight.

CALCIUM ARSENATE RECOVERS

Now that copper sulfate has passed a very successful season after two previous seasons of light demand and consequent low prices, another agricultural chemical, calcium arsenate is staging a still greater recovery. After two seasons of declining prices caused by stocks being carried over for two years, disgruntled factors appear to have unloaded their holdings just before the demand set in. Carlots of arsenate were offered freely this time last year at a price of six cents per pound delivered at Southern points, and within the last two months sales were made at that figure. Now it is impossible to obtain any goods under a price of eight and one-half cents per pound and higher prices certainly will not cause any surprise.

The extent to which nature controls the markets of agricultural chemical products is well illustrated here. A producer of insecticides is obliged to gamble with weather conditions. On the other hand farmers and those interested in the welfare of the farmers continually attempt to drive the price to as low a point as possible without any knowledge of costs or without any thought of where prices will go if they cause continued financial losses to the firms producing arsenate and these makers quit the field. It is definitely known that at least one previous maker of arsenate has unloaded his last holdings and has washed his hands of it. If many more follow, as will be the case if repeated losses occur, the farmer will doubtless pay a price commensurate with the risk that these manufacturers take on weather conditions.

A very substantial increase in exports of chemicals during July is certainly indicative of this country's steadily increasing importance as a world factor in chemical products. A decline in imports is largely due to a further drop in fertilizer receipts, and also to lessened amounts of glycerin which has passed the period of scarcity. Trade in coal-tar products was the largest in some time, and trade in industrial chemicals was well above last July. That this country is continually advancing in successful competition for foreign markets is encouraging.

The price trend during August was one of decided steadiness, with strengthening noted in many products. The industrial chemical group has shown only minor upward variations for the entire Summer. The crude and intermediate market has shown a slight upward trend for the past month although for some months previously the trend had been downward. Fatty oils likewise continued along steady lines with a strong upward tendency.

The months of heaviest gasoline consumption are now here and consequently stocks of benzene have been reduced. Although the benzene market has been no more than steady during the Summer, producers have weathered the record production very well.

Tertiary butyl alcohol made at fifty cents per gallon is another remarkable development in chemistry and another example of the important part that petroleum factors promise to play in the chemical industry.

[Ten Years Ago]

(From "Drug & Chemical Markets" August 30, 1916)

Phenol holders have advanced quotations 3c lb to 58c @ 60c lb. in drums. A large order is reported to have been placed by the British Government. Copper sulfate is higher at 9¼c lb. Potassium bichromate is quoted by second hands at 39c @ 42c lb. with first hands quoting 43c over the balance of the year. Caustic potash is quiet with as low as 80c lb. quoted for 88-90%. Potassium chlorate is firm at 48c @ 50c lb. on spot, with makers naming 70c lb. for shipment. Yellow prussiate of potash is lower at 70c lb., while red is named by makers at \$2.40.

Potassium chlorate manufacture in Japan, which has been stimulated by the European War, has reached a remarkable stage of development, the total output of thirty-three factories being 7,000 barrels per month.

Senator Oscar Underwood bitterly assailed the Democratic members of the Senate in his opposition to a tariff on dyes. He claims that the Democratic Party has forsaken its ancient faith and given up to the Republican principles of protection.

A Berlin dispatch states that the production of potash in Germany during the first seven months of 1916 was valued at 103,000,000, against 70,500,000 marks for the same period of 1915, and 113,000,000 for seven months of 1914.

A cablegram from the American Consul General in London states that the War Department is prepared to consider export licenses for solvent naphtha with less than 5 per cent toluol to the United States.

THE COTTON EATING CONTEST



—Dallas News.

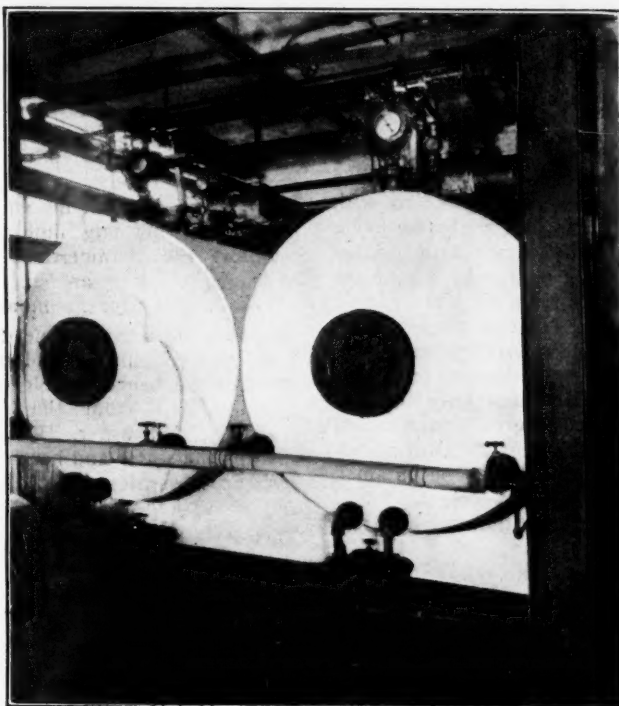
A Century of Aniline Oil

Discovered in 1826, neglected for thirty years because it would not yield quinine, it is now produced in this country alone at the rate of 22,000,000 pounds per year to make the bulk of our dyes, as well as rubber accelerators, lakes, photographic chemicals, drugs and many other products.

By Dr. M. L. CROSSLEY, Calco Chemical Co.

WE celebrate the one hundredth birthday of aniline this year. Its useful career is filled with stirring romantic episodes. The alliances of aniline have been many and varied. It has had a leading position among the important families in its class and still holds the center of the stage in the imagination of the populace. We think we know considerable about aniline and yet it surprises us now and then by showing us some new trait of its character we had not dreamed it possessed. Thus we are forced to acknowledge that there is much we have yet to learn about aniline, though we have known it for a century.

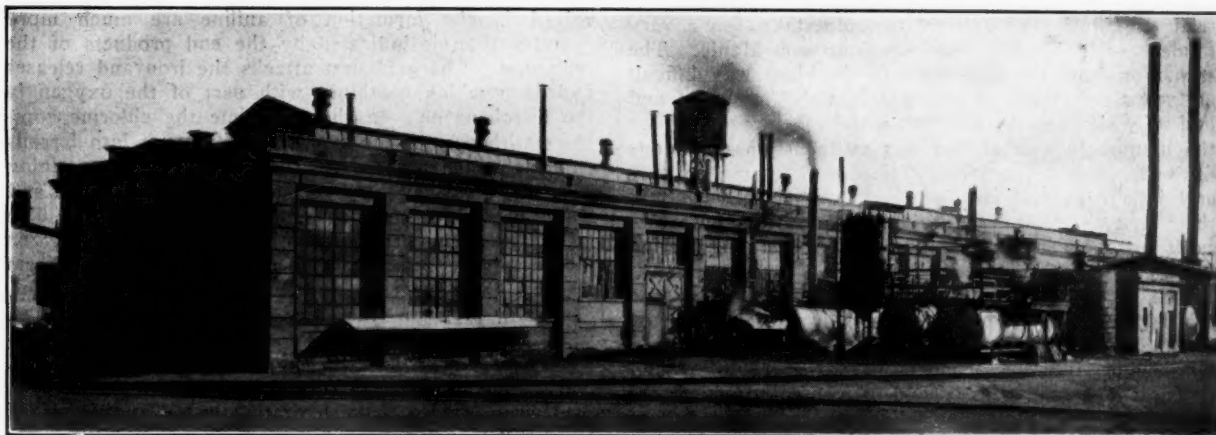
Aniline is a limpid oily fluid somewhat inclined to color in the air when associated with other members of the family of lesser distinction and importance. In years past the commercial grades of aniline were dark in color, but now it can be obtained almost water-white. Its quality was never better. Aniline is not very volatile and possesses considerable stability in spite of its great activity.



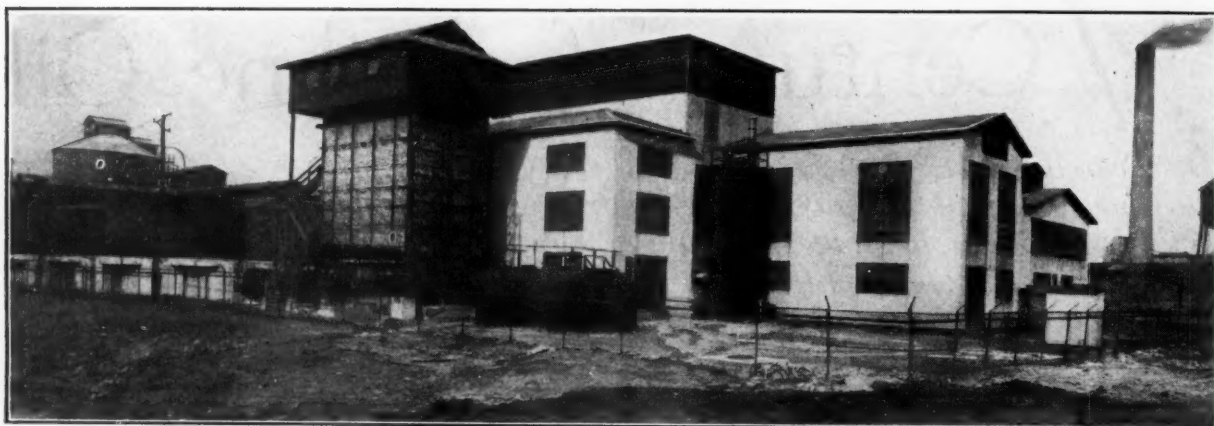
Stills used to convert Aniline Oil into Dimethylaniline

as the "Krystallin" of Unverdorben, and christened his product "Kyanol," the name being selected on the basis of its chemical behavior—this time with hypochlorites to form a blue substance, and indicating "blue oil." Once again aniline was buried in the graveyard for laboratory

It was in 1826, before the dawn of synthetic chemistry, that Unverdorben recognized aniline in the products of the destructive distillation of indigo and assisted it across the threshold of experimental chemistry into the light of acknowledged facts, introducing it under the name "Krystallin." This name was chosen for what aniline did and not for what it was. On associating with acid, it became crystalline, and Unverdorben, after satisfying himself that this was a characteristic behavior, gave it the name which identified it among his laboratory curiosities. Eight years elapsed before it received any further recognition. In 1834 Runge detected aniline in coal tar. He failed however to recognize it in its new associations



A Corner of the plant of Calco Chemical Co.



Plant for Nitric Acid to be used in manufacture of Aniline Oil

curiosities and practically forgotten. In due course of time, 1840, Fritzsche once more re-discovered aniline among the products obtained on distilling indigo with potash and named it "aniline," this time the name being taken from "indigofera Anil"—the name of the indigo plant from which the indigo was obtained. About the same year Zenin made aniline by reducing nitrobenzene with ammonium sulfide and called his product "Benzidam." The several products made reposed peacefully in the laboratories of the particular investigators under the above aliases until 1843, when Hofmann gave the culprits a thorough chemical "third degree" examination and proved them to be identical. This brilliant investigator also demonstrated that aniline could be obtained by reducing nitrobenzene with hydrochloric acid and metals. This is the basis of the present industrial process for the manufacture of aniline.

Thirty years rolled by before aniline made its debut in industry. In the years just prior to 1856 aniline was vigorously attacked on the assumption that it could reveal the identity of quinine and its relationship to this much sought after drug, but no amount of chemical persuasion could induce aniline to produce quinine and had it not been for the keen perception, courage and perseverance of a Perkin the product would have returned to the chemical curiosity shop and have remained a chemical spinster for a much greater span of years.

Perkin's discovery of the first "aniline dye" in 1856 created new interest in aniline and focused attention on its commercial possibilities. Soon thereafter several investigators became acquainted with aniline and discovered its versatility in chemical syntheses. The first industrial exploitation of aniline was undertaken on a very modest scale by Messrs. Simpson and Maule. The transition from the laboratory to the plant was difficult and slow. Suitable plant equipment did not exist and had to be developed. The first nitrobenzene required for the manufacture of aniline was made in glass balloons of about one liter capacity. These were strung up, several in a row, and swung around occasionally to mix their contents. Modern equipment for the manufacture both nitrobenzene and aniline is the best engineering knowledge and skill can devise.

The parent compound of aniline is nitrobenzene and this is derived from benzene which in turn is obtained by splitting up the complex substance, coal, into a number of different products of varied chemical and physical characteristics. Coal is composed chiefly of carbon systems, molecular universes, each made up of atomic worlds of more or less subatomic complexities. Benzene is obtained heating coal in closed vessels in

the absence of oxygen or air. It is a hydro-carbon of the cyclic type of molecular architecture and is composed of atomic systems which when released from the bonds that mutually hold them together as benzene manifest the characteristic properties of carbon and hydrogen. There are six carbon and six hydrogen atoms in one benzene molecule.

In forming nitrobenzene, the benzene is nitrated with a mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids. One hydrogen atom of the benzene molecule is exchanged for a nitro group (NO_2) from the nitric acid. Nitrobenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$, and water, H_2O , result. The sulfuric acid absorbs the water and becomes "spent acid." The nitrobenzene separates from the spent acid combination and is washed with water to make it suitable for its conversion to aniline.

Aniline is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, arranged in a definite and characteristic manner into two partnership groups— C_6H_5 and NH_2 . The properties that differentiate aniline from benzene are contributed to the system by the NH_2 group which indicates the relationship of aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$, and ammonia, $\text{H}-\text{NH}_2$. The two are chemical cousins and possess certain family resemblances in common.

Commercially, aniline is made by reducing nitrobenzene with iron "borings," hydrochloric acid, and water. The iron is obtained chiefly as waste product in the manufacture of machined castings. The hydrochloric acid is obtained either from common salt by the action of sulfuric acid or by causing chlorine and hydrogen to combine directly. The reactions involved in the formation of aniline are much more complex than is indicated by the end products of the reduction. The acid first attacks the iron and releases hydrogen which combines with part of the oxygen in the nitrobenzene. In the meantime the chlorine combines with part of the iron and converts it into ferrous chloride which proceeds, with the aid of the remaining iron, to displace the hydrogen from the water and make use of its oxygen and form iron oxide. The freed hydrogen, then replaces the balance of the oxygen in the nitrobenzene and also combines with it to form water. The nitrogen is now left holding two hydrogens. The new system, therefore, comprises two groups, C_6H_5 and NH_2 , in intramolecular balance and manifests properties which identify it as aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$. The aniline is separated from its reaction companions, iron, iron oxides, iron hydrates, water and graphite, by distillation.

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CASH DISCOUNTS

PRO AND CON

Cash discounts are universally used. Few ever stop to consider the reasons why they exist and what conditions would be if they were abolished entirely. Many concerns consider the granting of cash discounts advantageous, while many others consider that the practice works to their detriment and would like to see them pass out of existence.

OF 116 chemical firms questioned on the cash discount, 107 replied that they employ it. As to the reason why it is employed, the large majority reply that it is "trade custom." Others state that they are anxious to obtain a quick turnover of their money and are anxious to keep their assets as liquid as possible. "In the long run," states one manufacturer, "we can earn more than one per cent in twenty days." He also states that this inducement reduces collection expenses by at least 50 per cent; it prevents unscrupulous buyers who made an unfortunate purchase on a falling market, from fictitious complaints about goods that are paid for; and it also warns them to limit a customer's credit as soon as he fails to take advantage of the discount.

As to the statement that more than one per cent can be earned in twenty days, the consensus of opinion of those questioned is that when thirty days credit is allowed, payment is not generally made until from forty-five to fifty days have elapsed, so that in many cases the time of twenty days, for earning the one per cent, should be extended to thirty-five or forty days. The most common discount allowed is one per cent, eighty-three of the 116 questioned granting this amount. Of the remainder, two per cent is allowed by twenty-four; one-half per cent by nine; five per cent by two; and seventeen per cent by two. The most common period of time for allowing the discount is ten days, 105 answers being to this effect. The other periods were seven, fifteen, thirty and 60 days granted by one each.

As to the advantages of the system of allowing discounts a large number claim that it enables them to obtain business that would otherwise go to a competitor who does allow them. But if the system were abolished, these people would find no particular advantage. Another large number state that an advantage lies in the fact that they receive cash more quickly and therefore are enabled to discount their own bills. These concerns, also would find no advantage in the system if it were abolished. Another group gives as its advantage, the lessening of accounts that need watching; for, they claim,

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS RECEIVED FROM 116 CHEMICAL CONCERNS IN REFERENCE TO CASH DISCOUNTS

Do you allow cash discounts?

Yes—107

No—9

Do you lose or gain in the "give and take" of discounts of the year?

Gain—41

Lose—46

Break Even—20

Do you believe that cash discounts should be abolished?

Yes—56

No—60

Would you like to see it abolished from business?

Yes—57

No—54

Neutral—5

Would you co-operate in a movement to abolish it?

Yes—56

No—60

Do you have difficulties with any customers over strict enforcement of cash discount periods and terms?

Yes—68

No—39

as long as any buyer is able to discount his bills, he is financially sound and his credit is excellent. It is expensive to collect money from "slow accounts," and the cash discount in many cases changes a buyer from "slow pay" to prompt. Several state that they find its advantage in the fact that it keeps their business in a far more liquid condition and enables them to have cash on hand to act quickly when the occasion arises. Others state that it enables them to use their borrowing capacity in other directions of greater advantage to their business.

The outstanding answer given when asked for the disadvantages of the system, is that it is abused in so far as a great many buyers take the discount even though they do not pay the bill within the period required to earn it. Sellers

state that collection of the discounts in these cases is very difficult without antagonizing the buyer. Many concerns consider that they are losing money by paying one per cent for ten days payment and express the desire that they could loan money at similar rates which some consider as high as 36 per cent. As a matter of fact, when one per cent is paid for payment within ten days, the money is paid for at a rate of 12 per cent per year or less. This is explained by the fact that if goods are shipped on the first of the month, payment will be made on the tenth of that month if the bill is discounted, while it will not be paid until the tenth of the following month or later if the discount is not taken. The period during which the buyer holds his money if he does not take advantage of the discount is thirty days or more, and for having the money during this period, the seller pays one per cent which totals 12 per cent for the year. Other concerns name as its principal disadvantage the fact, that they lose money in giving more discounts than they take.

Of the concerns questioned, forty-one reported that they gained in the "give and take" discounts over the year, forty-six reported a loss, and twenty reported an even break. When asked whether they believed the cash discount could be discontinued, fifty-six answered

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German Patents in the Lacquer Field

Third Instalment of a Complete List of German Patents of Interest to Makers of Nitro-Cellulose Lacquers.

256,922. Farbenfabriken vormals F. Bayer & Co. Alcoholic solution of acetyl cellulose, which is prepared by subjecting the cellulose ester to the action of alcohol in the presence of zinc chloride or sulfocyanides with or without the addition of other suitable substances.

258,879. Societe Chimique des Usines de Rhone. Manufacture of cellulose acetates.

260,984. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Manufacture of neutral solutions of cellulose acetates.

263,056. Celluloid Company, New York. A substitute for nitrocellulose compounds such as celluloid. For example, a mixture which is made from acetyl cellulose, triphenylphosphate and urea is non-inflammable, transparent and possesses a high degree of hardness and strength, which remains constant due to the presence of urea in the mixture. The product is advantageously employed for making solid coatings, and is also available for many other uses.

265,855. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H., Sydowsaue near Stettin, Germany. Solutions of cellulose formate. It is possible to make cellulose formate soluble in liquids, which do not in themselves have the power to dissolve this cellulose ester, by admixing with the solvents a single or multi-valent phenol as for example resorcinol. The latter is added in the proportion of thirty kilograms when forty-five liters of water and ten kilograms of cellulose formate are employed in making the solution.

265,911. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Cellulose formate solutions, in which it is possible to use in the place of the phenols chloral hydrate or chloral alcoholate which also have the property of dissolving the formate.

266,600. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Cellulose formate solutions. In making the solution of cellulose formate it is possible to employ one or more of the following substances: alkaline iodides or alkaline bromides, calcium chloride, ammonium nitrate, nitrates of the alkaline earths and metals, copper chloride, alkali xanthogenates, aniline salts as well as the alkali salts of the aromatic mono- and polysulfonic acids.

266,781. Dr. Gustav Koller. Cellulose acetate or mixtures of cellulose acetate and other esters of cellulose are treated in the presence of a single or multi-valent phenol with trichloroethylene and / or perchloroethylene.

267,557. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Cellulose formate solutions. Addition to 266,600. The soluble bichromates are mentioned, which can be used to accomplish the solution of the cellulose formate in the place of the substances which have been mentioned

above or which can be employed along with these substances.

267,563. E. Benediktus, Paris. Glass cement.

267,992. Carl Spaeth, Berlin-Steiglitz, Germany. Celluloid. Cel-

luloid is treated in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and methanol and made capable by this treatment of absorbing solutions or suspensions, particularly of coloring matters and tanning agents.

268,627. Farbenfabriken vormals F. Bayer & Co. Alcoholic solutions of cellulose acetate. Addition to German Patent No. 256,922. The chloride of zinc and the sulfocyanides are replaced by zinc tetrachloride or antimony trichloride.

269,193. Acetylation of cellulose.

269,246. Deutsche Zelluloidfabrik, Leipzig, Germany. Nitration of cellulose in which the process is carried out with the aid of acid vapors.

270,314. Viscose Development Co., Ltd., Pembroke, England. Cellulose acetate solutions as water and air impervious coating. The cellulose acetate solution is spread over a form and then treated with water and the hollow article that is formed in this manner by the use of a coating is exposed to the air.

270,580. A. Pueschel, Peitermeritz, Bohemia, Germany. Freshening up articles made of celluloids, acetylacellulose and the like. These articles are dipped for a short period of time at the ordinary temperature in sulfuric acid, then they are washed with water, dried and advantageously digested with a high percentage alcohol, and finally they are coated over with a camphor-collodion mixture or other similar substance.

272,121. Knoll & Co. Manufacture of cellulose esters.

272,391. Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik. A solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers. Hydrocarbons of various sorts, such as benzene, benzol and the like can be added in quite considerable proportions to the solutions of cellulose nitrate in cyclohexanone or its homologues.

273,029. Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, Radebeul, Dresden, Germany. Manufacture of cellulose esters of the fatty acids.

273,706. Knoll & Co. Manufacture of acetyl celluloses which are insoluble in acetic acid and chloroform.

275,962. Knoll & Co. Manufacture of organic esters of cellulose.

276,013. Knoll & Co. A process for the production of stable, white colorings on objects made from primary acetyl cellulose.

277,263. Dr. Leon Lilienfeld. Artificial leather, in

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[News and Markets Section]

How Chemicals May Save the World

Round Table at Institute of Politics Discusses Fertilizer Raw Materials—
McDowell, Concannon, Drs. Teeple, Turrentine, Brand and Curtis
Speak on Nitrate, Sulfur and Phosphates—Increasing the Span of
Human Life

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chemistry postponing indefinitely the overcrowding of our planet by vastly increasing the productivity of agriculture and the efficiency of nutrition by selection of foods and by opening up for human exploitation vast areas now uninhabitable through the conquest of disease was the picture presented by the concluding two weeks of the Round Table on "Chemistry in the World's Future Affairs," at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 11 to 25. The two sessions of this group, made up of chemists, biologists, medical men, lawyers, writers and students of political affairs, were devoted to the two general subjects "Food" and "Health" and it was clearly brought out that the fear of ultimate extinction of the human race by overpopulation, disease and famine in the light of even present knowledge is not a thing to cause great concern.

Food was the subject of three sessions of the Round Table, each devoted to a different phase of the problem, and of a general conference of the entire Institute at which conclusions were presented for general discussion. The role of soil conservation and fertility was discussed by Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, that of the economic utilization of food surpluses, by Dr. H. E. Barnard, President of the American Institute of Baking, and Hermann C. Lythgoe, Department of Health of Massachusetts; and that of the economic utilization of food by Dr. E. B. Forbes, Director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition, Penn. State College.

The conservation of surplus foods and their transport from one part of the world to another is already being practiced by three methods, according to Dr. H. E. Barnard, but the world cannot rest content until the bursting granaries of one country can overflow freely into the empty bins of another.

The economics of world health was discussed by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; the relation of nutrition as we now understand it to health, by Dr. H. C. Sherman, Columbia University; and future chemotherapy, by Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, University of Wisconsin. According to Dr. Dublin, it is easily possible to add eight years to the average life of citizens of the United States by the wider application of public health measures already in practice.

By the practice of the newer knowledge of nutrition, gained in recent years largely through chemical research, according to Dr. Sherman, it is easily possible to add another eight years to the average life of the human family, even though a person be furnished what is now considered inadequate.

In addition were afternoon addresses by Dr. Umberto Pomilio, of Naples, on hydro-electric developments in Italy, by M. Justin DuPont, of Paris, on synthetic perfumes, by Dr. Jas. F. Norris, President of the American Chemical Society, on chemistry in national defense and by Dr. F. C. Whitmore on the chemistry of common things. Principal Sir James C. Irvine, of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, included in his series of addresses on "Chemistry in World Affairs" two lectures on chemistry in national defense in which he showed the necessity for preparedness in a scientific as well as a military sense.

Careful and detailed analyses showing the status quo of the various mineral raw materials of the fertilizer industry were made in more than a score of papers by as many authorities and by discussions from the floor during the three-day round-table conference on "Mineral Resources in their Political Relations" held August 12, 13 and 14 by the Institute of Politics, Williams College Williamstown, Massachusetts, writes Harry C.

Butcher, associate editor, "The Fertilizer Review."

Charles N. MacDowell, president Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, was chairman. Approximately 50 persons attended each round-table and over 200 were present at the one general conference which was open to all members of the Institute. The first round table, held on August 12, was devoted to potash. Mr. McDowell stated his belief that the prices are fairly set.

"Taking the needs of Germany and France into consideration," he said, "we may well be contented with the situation."

C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, in his paper "Potash in the World Trade," said that the Franco-German agreement is probably one of the most unique in the history of international industrial relations because, first, it involves a practical monopoly of an essential raw material; second, it applies to sales in the United States only and, third, one of its signatories is a State and the other represents an industry under the complete control of the German Government.

German Alsatian mines produce approximately 95 per cent of the world's present consuming demand for potash, Mr. Concannon said, amounting to approximately 1,350,000 tons of pure potash per year. From 40 to 50 per cent of this production is exported, from which the United States purchases approximately 60 per cent, making the United States imports about 275,000 tons of pure potash valued at about \$12,000,000.

Dr. J. W. Turrentine, Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, stated that the United States has unlimited supplies of its own potash awaiting development. "It is possible," he said, "that Texas potash awaiting development. "It Gulf of Mexico by pipe lines, where it will be refined and shipped to interior areas."

"Based on inexhaustible raw materials," he said, "the American potash industry, it may be confidently expected, will provide cheap

potash for the increased demands of American agriculture."

At Searles Lake in California about 90 per cent of the domestic supplies of potash now being obtained in America are produced, Dr. J. E. Teeple, consulting chemist for the American Potash & Chemical Corp., said. Within a few years the United States will be able to supply itself with potash for agricultural needs, he said. The source at Searles Lake is now furnishing one-tenth of the American consumption and by next year will be furnishing one-fourth of it. G. R. Mansfield, in charge of non-metalliferous minerals of the Geological Survey, spoke on "The Economic Geology of Fertilizer Minerals," saying, among many other things, that the present known supply of nitrate in Chile will last a hundred more years at the present rate of consumption and that the unexplored area in Chile where nitrogen may be found constitutes a section four times larger than the present known area.

"Fertilization is usually the first thing to be neglected in unfavorable agricultural periods," Dr. Brand said. "Expenditures by farmers for commercial plant foods declined between 1919-20 and 1920-21 from \$377,000,000 to \$305,000,000. This decline, however, reflects lower prices of fertilizers as well as a reduction in tonnage from 7,670,000 to 4,986,000 tons. This statement paints in a single stroke a picture of what happened to both agriculture and the fertilizer industry when deflation struck the farmer in 1920."

Dr. Harry A. Curtis, professor of chemical engineering at Yale University, in speaking on "The Technology of the Fertilizer Industry" stated his belief that the fertilizer industry is tending to serve as a mixer of the materials and is depending more and more upon the chemical industry for its raw materials.

A. D. Ledoux of the Pyrites Company, Ltd., gave a picture of the world sulfur situation. "It is estimated," Mr. Ledoux said, "that the life of known European pyrites bodies is probably between one hundred and two hundred years, and, as they are within easy reach of the makers of sulfuric acid, their raw material is assured for many generations."

"In the United States the situation is very different. Although we are blessed with vast resources we are sadly deficient in sulfides of commercial importance. Before we

entered the World War about 1,000,000 tons of pyrites were imported annually for some years. The highest production of domestic pyrites ever attained was 482,662 tons in 1917 under war pressure. In 1925 we produced 170,298 tons of which 96 per cent was produced in California and Virginia, and probably two-thirds or more of this was.

"Figuring roughly the sulfuric acid manufacture in the United States during 1925, the sources from which it was derived might be divided as follows:

From sulfur	4,810,000 tons
By-product acid	1,100,000 "
From foreign pyrites	600,000 "
From dom. pyrites	340,000 "
Total	6,850,000 "

M. H. Grace of the Phosphate Export Corporation spoke on "Phosphates in International Trade." High trans-Atlantic freight rates and comparatively low wages paid North African labor are operating against American sales of phosphate rock in foreign markets.

That the outlook for trade in Europe is none too bright for the American phosphate miner was a view presented by J. T. Burrowe of the International Agricultural Corporation.

S. C. Lind, associate director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, Washington, said that it is not to be assumed that a large and sudden expansion of nitrogen fixation will take place in the United States.

"The present production nearly saturates the refrigerative and economic market for ammonia. The question of further lowering of prices and expansion into the agricultural market is now squarely before the producer. They have at their disposal all of the various modifications of the Haber process which are now being operated in the United States. It will depend,

W. P. Pickhardt, of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Company, spoke of "Synthetic Ammonia as a Fertilizer Material." Among other things, he said that urea is being given extensive trials in Germany and that its use is broadening. Some trials have been given urea as a feed for cattle and as food for humans, but the experiments have not progressed sufficiently to furnish reliable conclusions. Urea has been proven efficient as a nitrogen fertilizer, he said.

W. D. Landis, vice-president in charge of technical development for American Cyanamid Co., sailed for Sweden last Saturday.

RIPLEY CRITICIZES CORPORATION REPORTS

Professor William Z. Ripley, celebrated Harvard economist, wrote an article appearing in the current number of "Atlantic Monthly" with the general purport that the public and stockholders are not fully informed concerning the financial condition of certain corporations in the reports of these corporations. He claims that the Federal Trade Commission should use its power to require further publicity and more complete financial reports. On the day the advance sheets of the article reached some New York brokers, the market broke sharply, and some were of the opinion that the break was due to the criticisms of corporations contained in the article.

In a letter to Professor Ripley, E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., answered the criticism of his company made by the Professor to the effect that the public cannot know whereon the appraisal contained in the report is based. Mr. Grace stated that evidently the Professor had not read the annual report of his company issued Dec. 31, 1923, to which the subsequent reports refer. In that report, he states, the basis upon which the properties were valued, was clearly shown.

Frank L. Duane, president of North American Co., also replied to the criticism made of the reports of his company. He stated that the Professor evidently had not read the reports of that company issued for 1922 and 1925, which statements contained very definite information on the subject of inventories.

"Alcohol for Industrial Purposes" is the title of a booklet just issued by American Solvents & Chemical Corp., New York. The booklet discusses properties of denatured alcohol, Government regulations for its use, and complete formulae for the preparation of denatured alcohol for practically every manufacturing process.

Dr. Louis Marks has been elected secretary of Industrial Alcohol Manufacturers Association. Dr. Marks will devote practically his entire time to the interests of the association, engaging in other activities only as the work of the association permits.

James F. McCartney, for the past seven years with Seaboard Chemical Co., is now associated with the newly organized Beckwith Chemical Co., Broad & Market sts., Newark, N. J.

Dye Symposium at Chemical Society Meeting

Progress in Past Decade to be Reviewed in Fourteen Papers—Other Papers to be Given by Dye Division of Society—Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry to Present Varied Program at Philadelphia Next Week

A symposium on "The Progress of the Dye Industry in the United States During the Past Decade," of which Dr. M. L. Crossley, of Calco Chemical Co., will be chairman, will be one of the outstanding features of the Fall meeting of the American Chemical Society to open at the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia next Monday and continue until Saturday. The papers to be presented at the symposium will be: Ten Years of Progress in the Dyes and Intermediates Industry in the United States, Dr. M. L. Crossley; Importance of Research in the Dye Industry, C. G. Derick; Relation of the University to the Dye Industry, E. Emmett Reid; Protection for the American Dye Industry, Grinnell Jones; Development of Synthetic Anthraquinone, Kenneth H. Klipstein; Manufacture of Indigo in America, Charles J. Strosacker; Progress in Development and Manufacture of Vat Colors in America, O. M. Bishop and J. H. Sachs; Development of Food Color Industry in the United States, W. C. Bainbridge; Medicinals and Dyes, E. H. Volwiler; Aniline Dyes in Medicine, John W. Churchman; Production of Biological Stains in the United States, H. C. Conn; The Contribution of the Dyestuff Industry to the Development of the Rubber Industry, D. H. Powers; The Contribution of the Color Laboratory to Industry, H. T. Herrick; Work of the Bureau of Standards on Dyes, William D. Appel; Fur Dyes and Fur Dyeing in America, W. E. Austin.

Other papers to be presented by the Dye Division of the Society at the meeting are: The Effect of Phosphates on the Adsorption of Orange II Dye by Iron, Aluminum and Chromium Gels, Neil E. Gordon and C. E. White; Preparation of Alizarine from Phthalic Anhydride and Dichlorobenzene, Max Philips; Studies of Vapor Pressures of the Toluidines, J. F. T. Berliner and O. E. May; Studies in Vapor Pressures of Naphthols, O. E. May, J. F. T. Berliner and D. F. J. Lynch; Studies in Vapor Pressures of Mono-Nitro-Toluenes, J. F. T. Berliner and O. E. May; Why the Blue-Blooded Indanthrene Blue and G. C. D. Show a Red Streak on Boiling, V. R. Kokatnur.

Papers to be presented before the

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Division of the Society are: Future Trends in Electrochemistry, W. Blum; The Future Trend of Cellulose Chemistry, Gustavus J. Es-selen; Future Developments in Light Metals, Francis C. Frary; Future Trends in Automotive Fuels, A. C. Fieldner and R. L. Brown; A Brief Resume of the Fuel Field, With Some Observations Relating to Fuels of the Future, S. W. Parr; New Lines in the Recovery and Utilization of Waste Cellulose Liquors, Umberto Pomilio; The Problem of the Crucible, J. A. de Artigas of Madrid; Fifty Years of Glass Making, Alexander Silverman; Some Economic Aspects of Texas Potash; Potash from Greensand by Adsorption from the Vapor Phase by Glaucosil, C. W. Whitaker and E. J. Fox; A Critical Analysis of Equations for the Design of Fractioning Columns, Loren H. Shirk and Ralph E. Montonna;

Zinc Oxide

is an important product in many chemical consuming industries. Read in an early issue of **CHEMICAL MARKETS** something of its history and development in this country.

Cracking of Wood Tars, Jacques C. Morrell & Gustav Egloff; Removal of Carbon Dioxide from Gas Mixtures Intended for Ammonia Synthesis, Kraseth Hetherington; Influence of Rust Film Thickness Upon the Rate of Corrosion of Steels, E. L. Chappell; Furfural Manufacture from Oat Hulls, Carl S. Miner; Effect of Oxygen Concentration on Corrosion of Copper by Non-oxidizing Acids, R. P. Russel and A. White; Effect of Velocity on Corrosion of Steel Under Water, R. P. Russel, E. L. Chappell and A. White.

Arrangements are nearing completion for the annual business meeting of the Association of Chemical Equipment Manufacturers, to be held at the Chemists' Club in New York City, Sept. 9th and 10th. The election of officers for the coming year is now being conducted by mail.

LOSE ARSENATE SUIT

In the suit of Riches Piver & Co., against Nitrate Agencies Co., for alleged infringement of patent for manufacturing calcium arsenate, the United States District Court, New Jersey, decided there was no infringement on the ground that patent No. 1,237,815 relating to a process of making arsenate for insecticide is invalid.

District Judge Bodine said in part: "The plaintiff never used soda ash but used calcium nitrate and caustic soda. Apparently, when soda ash is added to lime a reaction occurs in which sodium hydroxid is produced. It is upon this circumstance that infringement is predicated, but since the defendant has discontinued that use and is now producing its calcium arsenate by means of temperature control, agitation and excess lime and not by means of an independent electrolyte, it seems unnecessary to further consider this phase of infringement, since the patent is invalid."

Consolidation of seven gum and mica products companies in this country and Canada is announced with the news of the formation of National Gum & Mica Co. The companies merging are National Gum & Mica Co. of Canada, Ltd., General Adhesive Manufacturing Co. of Boston, Spear, Simmons & Co. of Philadelphia, Finishing Compounds, of New York, and Meredith, Simmons & Co., Ltd. Alexander Alexander is president of the newly formed concern.

Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until December 22, the operation of certain railroad schedules which propose to increase the mileage rates on nitrate of soda, in carloads, from New Orleans and east side supports to destinations in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Dr. Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine House, chemist, has worked out at the University of the Philippines in Los Banos a secret process for producing a sugary syrup and then sugar from the nipa palm.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. plans to resume production of window glass at its Mount Vernon (Ohio) plant soon. Factory was shut down in June.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable October 1 to stock of record September 7.

Methanol Sources Confused in Germany

Agreement Between I. G. and Wood Distillers Makes It Impossible to Tell How Much is Produced by the Two Processes—Standard Oil Reported Interested in Process

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Aug. 21—Accurate information on the methanol situation is hard to obtain on account of the reticence of those most intimately concerned. Of course methanol is continually on the market. Since, however, the I. G. concern some time ago came to an understanding with Holzverkohlungsindustrie Aktiengesellschaft or Wood Carbonization Corporation, both companies sell methyl alcohol; it is therefore impossible to determine whether the methanol sold by any one of these originates in wood distillation or synthetically. The two concerns presumably operate according to some agreed distribution percentage, with the definite object of confusing the outsider.

The general question of methanol in connection with and parallel to the Bergin process for manufacture of artificial petroleum products, is a different matter. Here as well as in England comprehensive experiments have been carried on; it is reported that the English Bergin Co. has already appropriated \$125,000 for this purpose. The yield resulting from this process is so wide that the world prices for oil would need to decrease forty to sixty per cent before the Bergin process would be unprofitable. In view of the enormous interests of the Standard Oil and Royal Shell it is obvious that these firms manifest a lively interest in the process, especially for methanol, since these patents have been issued, which is not the case for the oil patents. Although the comparatively high price of methanol has until recently interfered with its general use for motors, the question of economic use now seems to be solved. It is said that a new large plant with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons is being built in Bitterfeld. It apparently seems that the I. G. considers this product of special value. It is further reported that the I. G. is negotiating abroad concerning the sale of the patents bearing on synthetic oils, methanol and benzene; the Bergin process is not supposed to figure largely in these negotiations. It is suspected that the I. G. is playing one interest against another, in order to assure itself as strong a position as possible. Since

all these negotiations are still in progress, it is difficult to get authentic information.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable September 15 to stock of record September 7. "Stockholders will be advised later as to what portion of said distribution is from free surplus and what from reserve for depletion," the company announced. Last two quarterly dividends on the present stock were \$2.50 each.

The litigation between George Borrowman and the Permutit Co., with reference to priority in the use of greensand broadly for water softening was finally decided in favor of Borrowman when the Privy Council in London, England, dismissed the appeal of the Permutit Co. The Canadian Supreme Court had decided in favor of Borrowman in 1925.

Meteor Products Co. has been dissolved.

WATERPROOF BAGS

That waterproof paper lined bags are rapidly increasing in importance in the shipment of chemical products is evidenced by the fact that calcium chloride, a substance that rapidly absorbs moisture, and is employed in many instances because of this property, is now shipped in these bags without taking on moisture. This material was previously shipped almost entirely in destructible drums.

Among the other products that shipped satisfactorily in these containers are the following: Aluminum flake, barium chloride, bicarbonate of soda, borax, casein, clay products, copperas, copper sulfate, crystallite, epsom salts, fluorspar, Glauber's salt, ground ferro alloy, hydrated lime, sodium hyposulfite, insecticides, iron oxide, lead oxide, molybdenum, vanadium oxide, phosphate, powdered drugs, powdered iron, silica, silicate of soda, sodium sulphate, soda ash, stearates, stearic acid, sulphate of alumina, sulphur, zinc concentrate, zinc ore, zinc sulphate, magnesium chloride, ochre.

Kingsport Extract Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., is planning extensions in its tannin extract plant, to cost \$35,000, including equipment.

METHANOL PRODUCTION ADVANCES SHARPLY

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1—Production of refined methanol, as reported to the Department of Commerce by all of the methanol-refining plants in the United States was 685,201 gallons in July as compared with 652,692 gallons in June and 393,607 gallons in July, 1925. The following table shows

figures for the United States and Canada for each month of 1926, and for April, 1925, to July, 1925, inclusive, and comprises the following grades of methanol: 95% refined methanol, 97% refined methanol, pure methanol, C. P. methanol and denaturing grade methanol.

Year and Month	Purchased ¹	Crude		Stocks end of month	Produced	Refined	
		Consumed				Stocks end of month	
UNITED STATES							
1925							
April	430,377	581,181	1,786,150	474,701		719,468	
May	390,831	589,223	1,869,677	417,727		717,400	
June	336,740	480,057	1,461,989	375,040		672,061	
July	395,832	646,490	1,544,175	395,607		556,561	
1926							
January	503,973	731,466	656,565	596,997		637,300	
February	516,820	691,730	685,995	483,059		636,699	
March	583,085	756,346	750,480	559,505		557,711	
April	531,370	633,731	850,999	525,008		623,538	
May	604,598	802,337	876,428	477,559		567,444	
June	677,144	963,093	600,780	652,692		512,696	
July	665,854	830,196	279,202	685,201		585,301	
Total (7 months)	4,082,844	5,458,899		3,980,021			
CANADA							
1925							
April		37,928	65,643	36,680		68,477	
May		26,465	58,648	25,800		50,344	
June		17,493	55,475	17,200		51,551	
July		21,641	42,944	20,700		52,459	
1926							
January		32,574	40,096	31,545		60,704	
February		39,370	29,478	38,070		69,271	
March		30,561	33,089	29,140		72,629	
April		28,072	22,452	26,995		75,276	
May		28,537	23,837	27,460		81,259	
June		13,379	20,664	12,670		76,108	
July		337	33,827			58,465	
Total (7 months)		173,030					

¹ Does not include crude methanol produced by refinery.

June Chemical Imports

Detailed information given by Department of Commerce on imports of chemicals into this country during June 1926, as follows:

VARNISH GUMS AND RESINS (FREE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Damar	953,115 lbs.	104,007
Kauri	60,676 lbs.	99,475
Shellac	1,834,787 lbs.	653,557
Lac, crude, seed, button	508,144 lbs.	120,683
Copal other varnish	2,387,177 lbs.	178,325

TURPENTINE, TAR AND PITCH		
Turpentine, sprts. of	12,262 gal.	9,174
Turpentine gum, incl. ending Venice	3,967 lbs.	606
Tar and pitch of wood	5,743 bbls.	41,298

GUMS AND RESINS (FREE LIST)		
Tragacanth	67,184 lbs.	36,048
Rooin	424,044 lbs.	16,539
Tragacanth	922 lbs.	1,056
Gums & resins, N.S.P.F.	497,434 lbs.	52,005

VEGETABLE OILS (FREE)		
Chinawood oil	2,298,250 lbs.	234,204
Vegetable wax	479,102 lbs.	99,489

DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS, NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL		
Logwood	4,068 ton	78,494
Nutgalls and gall nuts	259,884 lbs.	24,025
Turmeric	276,574 lbs.	12,763

CAMPHOR (DUTIABLE)		
Camphor, natural crude	54,276 lbs.	30,969
Camphor nat., refined	1,159,981 lbs.	106,822
Camphor synthetic	156,560 lbs.	86,409

VEGETABLE OILS (DUTIABLE)		
Linseed oil	1,078,512 lbs.	74,096
Stearin, palm & others		

GROUPS 5 & 6 NONMETALLIC MINERALS (FREE)		
Pyrites	29,140 ton	64,414
Sulphur & sulphur ore	ton	8
Sulphur in other forms	3,290 lbs.	346

CRUDE COAL-TAR PRODUCTS (FREE LIST)		
Dead or cresote oil	10,306,706 gal.	1,335,356
Pyridine	72,206 lbs.	33,180
Sulphur & sulphur ore	ton	8
Sulphur in other forms	3,290 lbs.	346

Acenaphthalene, fluorene, methylanthracene and methylnaphthalene		
Anthracene, less than 30% pure	lbs.	
Anthracene oil	gal.	
Benzene	581,301 lbs.	13,770
Carbazole, less than 65% pure	lbs.	
Cumene, cymene	lbs.	
Metacresol, orthocresol & paracresol, less than 90% pure	lbs.	
Naphthalene	315,572 lbs.	5,027
Toluene	lbs.	
Cresylic acid	444,641 lbs.	23,517
Xylene	lbs.	
Crude coal, blast furnace, oil gas, & water gas tar	966 bbl.	3,751
Pitch of coal, blast furnace, oil gas, & water gas tar	897 bbl.	3,407

ACIDS AND ANHYDRIDES (FREE)		
Arsenious acid	30,126,377 lbs.	110,711
Sulphuric acid	5,981,798 lbs.	35,643
Chromic acid and anhydrides	132 lbs.	110
Hydrochloric acid	51,000 lbs.	470
Hydrofluoric acid	lbs.	
Nitric acid	lbs.	
Nitric & Sulphuric acids, mixed	lbs.	
Valerianic acid	504,822 lbs.	822

OTHER CHEMICALS (FREE)		
Copper sulphate	110,045 lbs.	4,738
Iodine, crude	19,817 lbs.	74,719
Potassium cyanide	11,243 lbs.	4,471
Potassium nitrate, crude	20 ton	1,806
Sodium cyanide	843,396 lbs.	108,459
Borax, crude	lbs.	
Borate of lime or soda & other borate materials, crude	247,216 lbs.	33,068
Sodium bisulphate	lbs.	
Sodium sulphate crude (salt cake)	649,250 lbs.	3,600

Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Arsenic sulphide, realgar, and orpiment	41,317 lbs.	1,893
Calcium acetate crude (brown and gray)	274,432 lbs.	7,461
Calcium chloride	1,498,563 lbs.	8,982
Copper, acetate and subacetate	4,424 lbs.	530
Ferrous sulphate	22,106 lbs.	358
Sleep dip	7,000 lbs.	1,011
Uranium oxide, and salts of	2,215 lbs.	2,024
Strontianite or mineral strontium carbonate	71,980 lbs.	318

FERTILIZER & FERTILIZER MATERIALS		
Calcium cyanimid	3,657 ton	174,482
Calcium nitrate	157 ton	5,923
Sodium nitrate	12,225 ton	505,168
Guano	ton	
Dried blood	536 ton	29,666
Tankage	2,346 ton	93,718
Ammon. sulphate nit.	99 ton	7,056
Other nitrogenous material	2,560 ton	65,110
Bone phosphates	5,165 ton	142,634
Phosphate rock, crude	1 ton	41
Apatite	ton	
Basis phosphate slag	13 ton	255
Potassium chloride, crude	3,128 ton	102,126
Potass. sulphate crude	506 ton	22,051
Kalinite	4,609 ton	28,089
Manure salts	7,546 ton	67,536
Ashes, wood, & beet root	47 ton	380
Potash-bearing dusts	ton	
Other potash-bearing substances	ton	
Prepared fertilizers	33 ton	709
Other substances used for manure	2,141 ton	27,837

ACIDS AND ANHYDRIDES (DUTIABLE)		
Citric acid	24,976 lbs.	6,804
Formic acid	121,649 lbs.	9,268
Oxalic acid	122,687 lbs.	5,404
Tartaric acid	215,688 lbs.	44,602
Acetic acid, not more than 65%	640,220 lbs.	30,274
Acetic acid, more than 65%	128,540 lbs.	15,435
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	
Arsenic acid	lbs.	
Boric acid	40 lbs.	13
Chloroacetic acid	lbs.	
Gallie acid	lbs.	
Glycerophosphoric & salts and compounds	5,437 lbs.	5,840
Lactic, less than 30% by weight	lbs.	
Lactic, 30% to 55% lactic acid	28,436 lbs.	2,316
Lactic, other, on which specific duty does not amount to 25%	900 lbs.	102
Phosphoric acid	6,536 lbs.	945
Acids, & acid anhydrides, n. s. p. f.	76,414 lbs.	10,001

ALCOHOL (DUTIABLE)		
Amyl alcohol	5 lbs.	20
Butyl alcohol	147,015 lbs.	21,344
Fusel oil	lbs.	
Propyl alcohol	11 lbs.	11
Ethyl (denatured)	gal	
Ethyl (pure grain)	gal	
Methanol	20,436 gal	943

OTHER CHEMICALS (DUTIABLE)		
Ammon. chloride white	873,547 lbs.	37,794
Ammon. chloride gray	11,032 lbs.	483
Ammonium nitrate	1,223,779 lbs.	60,026
Ammonium carb. and bicarb.	63,745 lbs.	3,741
Ammonium perchlorate	448 lbs.	52
Ammonia	lbs.	
Ammonium phosphate	16,877 lbs.	2,311
Ammonium gas liquor	lbs.	
Barium carb. precip.	3,351,823 lbs.	36,345
Barium chloride	281,124 lbs.	4,536
Barium dioxide	lbs.	
Barium hydroxide	12 lbs.	2
Barium nitrate	55,566 lbs.	2,301
Calcium carbide	1,000,510 lbs.	37,931
Cobalt oxide	27,000 lbs.	51,258
Bleaching powder	393,226 lbs.	10,345
Citrate of lime	348,608 lbs.	35,248
Glycerine crude	1,137,256 lbs.	163,332
Glycerine, refined	512,826 lbs.	97,181
Magnesium carb. precip.	12,918 lbs.	725
Magnesium chloride anhy.	lbs.	
Magnesium chloride n.s.p.f.	137,272 lbs.	7,234
Magnesium oxide	191,395 lbs.	6,694
Magnesium sulphate	908,842 lbs.	5,145

Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Magnesium silicofluoride	8,379 lbs.	525
Potassium carb.	1,018,972 lbs.	47,008
Caustic potash	1,301,830 lbs.	78,045
Potassium bitartrate, crude, not more than 90%	1,413,869 lbs.	97,281
Potassium bitartrate, crude more than 90%	lbs.	
Cream of tartar	28,000 lbs.	3,616
Potassium chlorate	708,306 lbs.	24,981
Potassium perchlorate	2,240 lbs.	189
Potassium bicarbonate	54,670 lbs.	2,754
Potassium bromide	5,963 lbs.	1,840
Potassium chromate and dichromate	3,467 lbs.	589
Potassium ferrocyanide	25 lbs.	10
Potassium ferricyanide	26,372 lbs.	7,585
Potassium nitrate, ref.	729,292 lbs.	31,174
Potassium permanganate	28 lbs.	5
All other potash salts	27,364 lbs.	2,980
Sodium ferrocyanide	44,514 lbs.	3,146
Sodium nitrate	135,404 lbs.	5,014
Sodium acetate	101,640 lbs.	6,579
Sodium arsenate	500 lbs.	69
Sodium bicarbonate	150 lbs.	26
Sodium bisulphite	71,462 lbs.	1,788
Borax, refined	lbs.	
Sodium bromide	13,229 lbs.	4,082
Sodium carbonate, cal.	10,797 lbs.	550
Sodium chlorate	385,806 lbs.	14,006
Sodium chromate & dichromate	lbs.	
Sodium fluoride	53,223 lbs.	3,897
Sodium formate	lbs.	
Sal soda	lbs.	
Caustic soda	103 lbs.	25
Sodium hydrosulphite and compounds	22,480 lbs.	4,494
Sodium phosphate	534,722 lbs.	12,317
Sodium silicate	37,268 lbs.	823
Sodium silicofluoride	189,171 lbs.	5,310
Sodium and potassium tartrate	13,353 lbs.	1,537
Sod. sulphate, anhydrous	87 ton	2,286
Sod. sulphate crystallized	40 lbs.	768
Sod. sulphide not over 35%	224,483 lbs.	4,921
Sod. sulphide over 35%	411,217 lbs.	8,354
Sodium sulphite	127,817 lbs.	3,550
Sodium sulphosulphate compounds	2,800 lbs.	527
Sodium sulphhydrate	lbs.	
Sodium thiosulphate	lbs.	
Acetone, acetone oil, and ethyl methyl ketone	27,201 lbs.	3,493
Aldehyde ammonia	200 lbs.	91
Crotonaldehyde	700 lbs.	235
Formaldehyde	lbs.	
Paracetaldehyde	1,544 lbs.	305
Aluminum hydroxide	19,050 lbs.	2,701
Potas. alum. sulphate	221,831 lbs.	3,550
Aluminum sulphate, more iron than 1/10% of ferric oxide	243 lbs.	35
Aluminum sulphate, not more iron than 1/10 of ferric oxide	169,841 lbs.	1,757
Ammon. alum. sulphate	733 lbs.	24
Aluminum compounds, n.s.p.f. others	11,025 lbs.	1,415
Antimony oxide	269,540 lbs.	26,159
Antimony sulphides, red and golden	61,846 lbs.	3,582
Antimony salts and compounds other	6,614 lbs.	1,228
Bromine cmpds n.s.p.f.	175 lbs.	120
Carbon tetrachloride	50 lbs.	17
Cobalt linoleate	1,241 lbs.	462
Cobalt sulphate	2,550 lbs.	1,255
Cobalt compounds, other	200 lbs.	250
Copper oxide and suboxide	11,243 lbs.	1,485
Dextrine made from potatoes	109,625 lbs.	4,465
Dextrine n.s.p.f. substitutes	4,469 lbs.	308
Amyl acetate	25 lbs.	12
Ethylacetate	7 lbs.	6
Ethers & esters, other	1,079 lbs.	424
Hydrogen peroxide	37,039 lbs.	9,027
Ferric chloride	27,037 lbs.	719
Iron sulphide	5,075 lbs.	145
Lead acetate, white	55 lbs.	24
Lead acetate, brown, gray or yellow	11,365 lbs.	863
Mercuric oxide	12,320 lbs.	11,858
Phosphorus	3,399 lbs.	1,841
Strontium nitrate	55,291 lbs.	3,104
Tetrachloroethane	340 lbs.	83
Thorium nitrate	1,109 lbs.	1,350

(Continued on page 734)

[The Industry's Finances]

American Agricultural Earnings Cut

Nets \$3.59 a Share, Against \$7.19 Last Year—Balance Sheet is Strong—President Bradley Issues Statement

Report of American Agricultural Chemical Co. for year ended June 30, 1926, shows net profit of \$1,023,712 after interest, depreciation and reserves for freights, discounts and doubtful receivables, equivalent to \$3.59 a share earned on \$28,455,200 outstanding preferred stock. This compares with \$2,045,814 or \$7.19 a share on preferred in previous year.

Consolidated income account for year ended June 30, 1926, compares as follows:

a After operating expenses
b Freights, discounts and doubtful receivables.
Consolidated balance sheet of American Agricultural Chemical Co., as of June 30, 1926, compares as follows:

	1926	1925	1924
aCons inc	\$5,303,444	\$6,811,478	\$5,953,220
bReserves	1,146,019	1,314,681	1,863,909
Dep&depl	1,082,311	1,110,447	1,535,481
Interest	2,051,402	2,340,536	2,441,367
Net prof	\$1,023,712	\$2,045,814	\$112,463
P&L def	16,836,555	17,860,237	19,404,876

	1926	1925	1924
aPl,eq,etc	\$40,229,506	\$42,165,312	\$44,848,327
G'dw'll,etc	1	1	1
Cash	7,499,707	6,265,507	3,359,496
Accts and notes rec.	13,271,555	16,472,812	21,411,362
US bonds			
etc	25,000	26,500	483,117
Invest	9,890,962	10,880,792	9,628,762
Sinkfund	959,170	1,244,627	606,320
Defasets	591,836	429,133	535,028
P&L def	16,836,524	17,860,237	19,404,876
Total	\$89,304,261	\$95,344,921	\$100,177,289

	1926	1925	1924
Pfd stock	\$28,455,200	\$28,455,200	\$28,455,200
Com stock	33,322,126	33,322,126	33,322,126
Bonds	24,791,500	30,503,500	33,738,500
Accts and pay	1,160,907	1,017,668	1,068,822
Notes pay etc.		59,064	1,542,135
Reserves	507,008	668,295	919,931
Acord int	763,728	900,347	951,560
Def liab	303,792	418,721	179,015
Total	\$89,304,261	\$95,344,921	\$100,177,289

a After depreciation and depletion.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	4.866	4.847
France (franc)	.193	.028
Italy (lira)	.193	.325
Belgium (franc)	.198	.028
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone)	.268	.265
Germany (mark)	.238	.238
Holland (florin)	.402	.401
Poland (zloty)	.193	.118
Norway (krone)	.258	.219
Spain (peseta)	.193	.154
Sweden (krone)	.268	.268
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.193
Argentina (peso)	.414	.404
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.154
Japan (yen)	.499	.479
India (rupee)	.485	.364
China (Silver dollar Hongkong)	.789	.539
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.146	.735
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.696

Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the board of directors of American Agricultural Chemical Co., points out that conditions in the fertilizer industry during the past fiscal year were not as satisfactory in many respects as in 1925. Consumption of fertilizers in fall of 1925 was curtailed by unfavorable weather conditions, which delayed timely preparation of the land for seeding of crops. Following Spring of 1926 was even more unfavorable for farming operations, in consequence of a very late and backward season over a large area of the country where fertilizers are in general use. This led to keener competition and increased price cutting by many fertilizer companies in their anxiety to dispose of their inventories before the close of the season. The company, said Mr. Bradley, pursuing a more conservative course, declined to meet this distressed selling, with the result that its sales for 1926 declined nearly 20% from those of 1925. This loss in tonnage accounts for practically all of the reduction in net earnings of 1926, compared with those of 1925.

Mr. Bradley said collections from domestic trade have been generally satisfactory, but in Cuba they have been disappointing owing to the abnormally low sugar prices. In the cotton belt about 82% of the company's sales were settled on a cash basis, and the time sales, due this Fall, should be liquidated at maturities.

The potato crop of 1926 netted much higher prices than those realized from the 1925 crop. Collections in Aroostook County, Me., have consequently shown a marked improvement. Of the \$3,211,800 receivables outstanding in Aroostook County on June 30, 1925, \$2,389,900 had been collected to June 30, last, and collections on 1926 sales have been better than normal.

Mr. Bradley points out that receivables from sales of 1921 and prior years were written down to a net amount of \$2,000,000 at June 30, 1924. Of this amount \$1,475,438 had been collected to June 30, last, and the balance is in the opinion of the management, established. All other reserves set up against past due receivables of subsequent

years, including those set aside as reserves on 1926 sales, will, it is believed, take care of all ultimate losses from bad debts.

The financial condition of the company shows that there are no bank loans or acceptances outstanding, no money having been borrowed since February, 1925. Since March, 1921, the floating debt of \$36,112,500 has been liquidated or funded; the bonded debt of the company, including \$3,000,000 par value first refunding mortgage 7½% bonds called and retired on August 1, 1926, has been reduced by \$19,930,400 up to August 18 and arrangements have been made to retire the balance of \$1,570,000 first mortgage 5s outstanding on October 1.

Overhead expenses have been reduced since 1921 by \$4,000,000 annually.

Mr. Bradley concluded his remarks "with an efficient organization, with all plants in excellent physical condition and a strong financial position, the directors feel confident that the company is well equipped to meet any conditions that may arise."

Stockholders of Tennessee Copper & Chemical Co., have authorized \$4,000,000 15-year 6% convertible gold debenture bonds to replace the former mortgage of the same amount of Tennessee Copper Co., which has matured and has been entirely paid off. For the present it is planned to issue \$1,600,000 of the entire amount and stockholders of record Aug. 31 will have the right to subscribe up to Oct. 1, at par in the proportion of \$100 principal amount of bonds for each 50 shares of stock held. The bonds will have a convertible privilege making them convertible at any time before maturity or redemption into common stock of company without nominal or par value. The remaining \$1,400,000 of bonds will be issued at the discretion of the board as required for the purposes of the company.

Amalgamated Phosphate Co., a subsidiary of the American Phosphate Co., has offered through the National City Company a new issue of \$1,500,000 of first (closed) mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds. The issue is priced at 98 and interest, to yield 6.27 per cent. The bonds are due in 1936. The American Cyanamid Co. is under contract to purchase the entire output of the Phosphate Co. on terms and at prices which will assure the latter income adequate to meet all expenses, taxes and other charges.

**VIRGINIA-CAROLINA
PROFIT \$2,541,570**

Report of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. and subsidiaries for 13 months ended June 30, 1926, shows profit of \$2,541,740 after expenses and depreciation, but excluding receivership expenses and federal taxes. Balance sheet gives amount of prior preference 7% stock cumulative from June 1, 1925, authorized and to be issued as 144,871 shares of \$100 par, participating preferred 6% stock cumulative from July 1, 1927, authorized and to be issued 486,700 no par shares.

Consolidated income account for 13 months ended June 30, 1926, follows:

*Total earnings\$4,601,061
Expenses, provisions for
bad debts 2,059,321

†Profit\$2,541,740

*Includes other income; after costs, expenses and depreciation.
†Before receivership expenses and federal taxes.

Consolidated balance sheet of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 1926 (giving effect to reorganization plan of August 10, 1925) follows:

Assets: Land, buildings, machinery and equipment, less depreciation, \$16,116,712; investments in allied companies, \$1,173,377; materials and supplies, at cost or market price, if lower, \$5,324,870; accounts and bills receivable, less reserve for doubtful accounts, etc., \$8,663,336; cash, \$8,215,923; other assets, \$914,821; insurance and other payments in advance, \$71,554; total, \$40,480,593.

Liabilities: Prior preference 7% cumulative stock, \$14,487,100; participating preferred 6% stock, \$21,448,000; common stock and initial surplus (represented by 486,700 no par shares) \$3,541,881; accounts payable, \$641,954; reserve for insurance and contingencies, \$361,658; total, \$40,480,593.

Glidden Co.'s July profits, after all charges, including reserve for federal taxes, showed an increase of 42% over July, 1925. Sales for first two weeks of August have been very satisfactory, and it is expected that the full month will likewise show substantial increase over August a year ago.

Mathieson Alkali Works has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

[Stocks & Bonds]

	1925		1926		Current		Ann. Div.
	High	Low	High	Low	Bid	Asked	
*Air Reduction	115	86½	119½	107½	130½	132	5
*Allied Chem	115½	80	140	106	132½	137	4
*Allied Chem pfd	112½	111	121½	118½	121½	121½	7
*Am Ag Chem	29½	13½	34½	17½	17½	18½	
*Am Ag Chem pfd	82½	36½	96½	60½	59½	61½	
Am Can .....	...	...	58	38½	55	55½	
Am Can pfd	121½	115	125½	121	125½	126½	
*Am Cyan "A" .....	...	...	46	36½	34	40	
*Am Cyan "B" .....	...	...	47	35½	39	43	
*Am Linseed	59½	20	52½	28½	42½	43	
*Am Linseed pfd	89	53	87	75	81½	82	
*Am Metals	57½	45½	56½	47	51	51½	4
*Am Metals pfd	118	110	119	115	117	118	7
Am. Rayon Prod.	51½	26½	35½	29½	...	...
Amer Smelting	114½	90½	144½	112½	140½	144½	7
*Am Smelting pfd	115½	105½	117½	112½	117½	120	
*Am Zinc	12½	7½	12½	7½	6½	6½	8
*Am Zinc pfd	44½	24½	48½	26½	31½	33	
Anglo Chl. Nitrate	101	97½	100½	95½	...	...
*Archer-Dan-Mid	46	26	44½	36	40	41	
*Archer-Dan-Mid pfd	105	90½	105	100	101½	105	
*Armour Del pfd	100	90½	97½	93	94½	94½	
*Atlas Powder	65	45	59	54	59½	61	4
*Atlas Powder pfd	94	90½	97½	96	95	97	
Brooklyn Un afd	100½	73½	78½	68	92	94	4
By-Products Co. ....	...	...	...	...	60	...	
By-Products Co. ....	...	...	...	...	55	...	
*Calla L & Z	4½	1½	2½	1½	1½	1½	2
Canad. Ind.	20½	14	20	16½	16½	...	
Canad. Salt	154½	140	145	131	105	115	
Casein Co. ....	...	...	...	...	125	135	
Celluloid Corp	50½	18½	26	15	20	22	
Celluloid Corp pfd	97	65	68	55	74	77	
*Certainteed Prod	58½	40½	49½	37½	42	44½	
Charcoal Iron	35½	12½	33½	24	10	20	
Cheseb. Mfg. Co.	74½	48½	72½	65	67	69	
Clark Co. Fred	5	2½	5	2½	2½	4	
Cleve Cliff Iron	75	56	75	69½	70	75	
*Columb Carbon	62½	40½	69½	55½	63	64	
*Com Sol B	189	80½	144½	118½	160	163½	
*Cont Can	93½	60	92½	70	77	78½	5
*Cont. Can. pfd	118	114	118½	117½	...	...
*Corn Prod	42½	32½	43½	35½	44½	40½	
*Corn Prod pf	127	118½	129½	122½	127	128½	7
*Davison Chem	40½	27½	46½	27½	35½	35½	7
*Davison Chem. pf. ....	...	...	...	...	43½	43½	
*Devoe & Rayn. A	90½	52	103	33½	36½	37	
*Devoe & Rayn. B .....	...	...	101½	40	...	...
*Du Pont deb	104½	90	104½	101	106	106½	10
*Du Pont de Nem	271½	113½	238½	193½	296	302½	10
*Eastman Kodak	118	104½	112½	106½	115	117	
*Freeport Texas	24½	8	30½	19½	25	26	
*Gen Asphalt	70	42½	73	50	84	92	
*Gen Asphalt pfd	109	86½	118½	94½	127½	140½	
*Glidden	26½	12½	25½	18	18	18½	
*Gold Dust	51	37	56½	41½	48½	49½	
Grassell	133½	125	145	120	125	130	8
Grassell pf.	106	101½	103½	102	101	103	6
Herules Powd	140	105	152	140½	107	173	6
Herules Powd pf	113½	104½	114½	110	112	114	7
*Household Prod	47½	34½	49½	40	42	42½	
Industrial Rayon	26½	17	19½	10½	...	...
*Intl Agri	24½	7½	26½	15½	14½	15	
*Intl Agr. pfd	85	40	35	83½	80	82	2
*Intl Nickel	48½	24½	46½	32½	35½	36½	2
*Intl. Salt	87½	67	84½	80	76	80½	6
Mac And. & Forbes .....	...	...	46½	40	40½	41½	
*Mathieson Alk	107½	51	106½	69½	77	81½	4
*Mathieson Alk pf.	100	97	100	100	...	...
Merek & Co. ....	...	...	...	...	51	54	
Merrimac .....	...	...	...	...	75	80	
*Natl Dist	43½	29½	34	18	20	20½	
*Natl Dist pf	81	52½	73½	57	46	48	
*Natl Lead	174	138½	174½	138	159	162	
*Natl Lead pfd	118½	114½	117½	116	116½	117½	
N J Zinc	214½	181	214½	180	203	206	
Niag. A. pf. ....	...	...	...	...	80	85	
*Owens Bottle	60½	42½	68½	53½	73	78½	3
Penn Salt .....	...	...	91	71	76	77	5
*Peoples Gas Chi	130	117	122½	112	123½	124½	3
Proc. & Gam.	140	109	163	142½	156	...	
Shawinigan	178	130½	191	167½	170	...	
*Sherwin-Williams	43½	42½	108	107	106	...	
*St Jos Lead	52½	36½	48½	37½	44½	44½	2
Silica Gel	35	11½	21	11½	16½	17	
Swan & Finch	27	12	21	18	19½	21	
Swan & Finch pf.	16	16	...	...	20	30	
*Swift & Co.	120	109	116	110	115	...	
Tenn C & C	15½	7½	16	10½	11½	12	1
Texas Gulf & S	121½	97½	142	119½	164	171½	10
*Union Carbide	87	85	86½	73	88	91½	
*United Dye pfd	67	60	68	58	...	...
Un Gas Imp	120½	79½	144½	84½	128	132½	
U. S. Gypsum	202	115	158	125	154	155½	8
U S Ind Al	97½	72½	75½	45½	73	75½	
*U S Ind Al pfd	115	102	104½	92½	101	102½	
*Va Car 6% w l .....	...	...	69	52½	44½	45	
Will & Baumer .....	...	...	...	...	16½	...	

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

[Industrial Chemicals]

DOMESTIC BARIUM CHLORIDE HIGHER AT \$65.00

White Ammonium Chloride Shaded—Gray Material Up—Glycerin Continues to Ease Off on Crude—Borium Nitrite Lower—Methanol Continues Firm—Denatured Alcohol Steady at Advance—Copper Sulfate Firm—Tertiary Butyl Alcohol at 50c Gal. Causes Considerable Interest

Advanced		Declined			
Ammonium Chloride, White Imp., $\frac{1}{4}$ c	lb	Arsenic, Red, 1c	lb.	Barium Nitrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ c	lb.
Barium Chloride, Dom., \$2.00	ton	Ammonium Chloride, Imp., Gray, $\frac{1}{4}$ c		Glycerin, Crude, $\frac{1}{2}$ c	lb.

	Trend of the Market				War Peak	Pre-War
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year		
Acetic Acid, Glacial e-l lb.	\$1.11½	\$1.11½	\$1.11½	\$1.10	\$1.19½	\$.7
Sulfuric Acid, Tanks 66° ton	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate e-l NY 100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.75	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, e-l 100lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate e-l NY 100lbs.	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic e-l Imp., lb.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. e-l 100lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. e-l 100lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate lb.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	4.65	.06½
Sodium Formate lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10½	1.25	.18
Average	3.012	3.022	3.022	2.906	10.79	2.99

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 704-714

A strong tone continues in the market for industrial chemicals. Demand this Summer has been well above the previous two summers at least and makers did not lose control of any market. The weakness in alcohol has apparently disappeared and makers are quite firm at last week's advance of 2c gal. Considerable interest has been aroused in the solvent field by the sharp reduction announced last week in the price of tertiary butyl alcohol offering that product at 50c gal. Other solvent prices are unchanged. The methanol market continues to hold firm at recent advances. A decline in demand is anticipated by makers generally, but thus far it has failed to materialize. Imported products are generally firm and unchanged as to prices. Ammonium chloride, both the gray and white, are firm and unchanged. Barium chloride is firm and in smaller supply from importers so that domestic makers have been able to advance quotations \$2.00 ton. Barium carbonate is firm but dull. Potash caustic is quiet but firm in all directions.

Oxalic acid is moving freely at firm unchanged prices. A softening tendency continues in the glycerin market. Refined is quoted unchanged, but dynamite is easier and crude is lower. Refiners are unwilling to take on any more crude at present prices and surplus stocks are reported in many directions.

Conditions surrounding ammonia are unchanged. Anhydrous is firm and in good demand, while aqua is weak due to large stocks in makers' hands.

Prussiates, bichromates, caustic soda and chlorine are moving into consumption at a steady rate and prices on these products show no variation.

The International Tribunal at The Hague has decided in favor of Germany in the disposition of the large cyanamide plant at Chorzow, operated for several years by the Polish Government. This decision means that the former German owners may now sue for recovery.

A decree of the Swiss Federal Council, effective as from July 12, increases from 1½ to 2½ francs per 100 kilograms the Customs duty on caustic soda (solid) imported into Switzerland.

Buckeye Soda Products Co., Cleveland, O., has been taken over by Buckeye Soda Co., Painesville, O., and the Cleveland office discontinued.

CANADIAN METHANOL

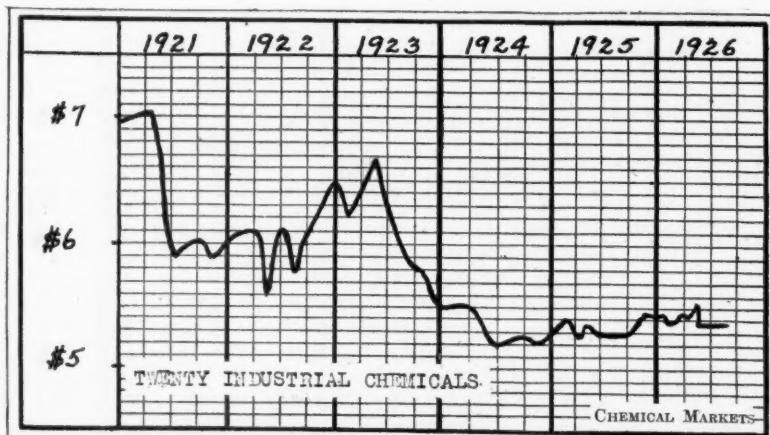
Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto and Montreal, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, report that a total of 39,754 cords of wood were carbonized. Foreign business declined owing to the falling off in the demand for methanol, due to the introduction of the synthetic product on the English market. The decreased production of methanol affected the output of lime and charcoal. As the company was not able to supply the requirements of their charcoal trade, it was necessary to import quantities of this product from outside sources. During the year two plants were dismantled and the factory sites sold. This resulted in a reduction in taxes, insurance and overhead. It is expected that other idle factories will be dismantled.

The production and export of Sicilian sulfur during the first quarter of 1926 fell far below that for the same period of 1925. In 1926 production was 52,931 metric tons compared with 93,688 tons in 1925. Exports totalled 60,288 tons while in 1925 they were 99,565.

City Council, Marianna, Ark., is arranging for installation of a new filtration plant in connection with a proposed waterworks system to cost \$100,000. T. A. Allen, Bank of Commerce Building, Memphis, Tenn., is engineer.

Southeastern Chemical Co., Valdosta, Ga., has plans for extensions and improvements in the mill of Georgia Fertilizer & Oil Co., Valdosta, to cost \$25,000, with equipment.

The Camera Uvera of Almeria is about to ask the Spanish Government to reduce the import duty on carbon bisulfide.



Chemical Exports Large in July

Coal-Tar Trade Increases—Fertilizer Imports Unusually Small—Sulfur Exports Decrease—Exports of Disinfectants Exceed Those of a Year Ago—White Arsenic Imports Important

Washington, D. C., August 31.—July chemical exports rose to \$16,426,000, compared with imports of \$15,087,000 in July, 1925, and imports declined 6 per cent from \$14,968,000 to \$14,072,000, according to Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Other important changes were: Group 8, Chemicals and Allied Products, were 13 per cent above while imports were 5 per cent below the previous July's figures; coal-tar products trade was larger than for some time; fertilizer imports were unusually small; and of individual commodities, sulfur shipments were exceptionally small, only 20,000 tons, valued at \$367,000 for the current July.

Due to the continued high price of rosin and turpentine the naval stores group exports were 38 per cent over those of July, 1925, and attained an aggregate value of \$4,631,000. Outgoing shipments of rosin amounted to \$3,044,000 (134,000 barrels) and of turpentine \$1,430,500 (1,568,000 gallons). Wood turpentine sales were also rather high and equalled \$61,000 (76,000 gallons).

Imports of gums and resins, valued at \$2,327,000, were 6 per cent less than July last year. This falling off was largely due to the smaller receipts of natural crude camphor and synthetic camphor, \$39,200 (65,200 lbs.) of the former and \$58,200 (107,400 lbs.) of synthetic having entered the United States.

Two reasons may be attributed to the high percentage increase in the exports of coal-tar products which nearly doubled from \$745,500 in July, 1925, to \$1,453,000 in July, 1926, first, the unusually small amounts exported in the preceding July, and second above the average amounts exported in the current July.

The dropping off in the imports of fertilizers may be attributed largely to the small amounts of sodium nitrate imported, as only one-third as much came into the country the current July as last, while a contributing cause was the decrease in calcium cyanamide receipts when half as much was entered. The only commodities coming in in larger amounts were in the potash group, namely, crude potassium sulfate, kainite, manure

salts, and other potash bearing substances.

It was largely due to the \$33,000 (1,750,400 lbs.) worth of disinfectants, insecticides, and similar substances exported in July, 1926, that the total exports of industrial chemicals aggregating \$2,616,300 exceeded those of the preceding July by 17 per cent since the majority of the commodities showed little fluctuation.

Imports of glycerin, were valued at \$682,000 (4,031,000 lbs.), and or iodine, \$145,700 (51,200 lbs.). White arsenic, or arsenious acid assumed considerable importance, 3,311,000 lbs., valued at \$105,600 for July, 1926, having been received.

Reports persist in Baltimore that acid phosphate prices are being cut by the producers and that sales have been made of late on the basis of \$8.75 per ton for 16 per cent material. This is a drop of 85 cents under the nominal quotations which have been given out all along by the producers, who further assert that the indications encourage expectations of an advance, since the increase of \$4 per ton in sulphur and of \$1.25 or so in phosphate rock calls for a marking up of acid phosphate by way of readjustment. Philadelphia producers of acid phosphate are said to be contesting Baltimore's hold on some of the territory tributary to that city by offers of concessions, it is said, and are really setting the pace, as it were.

Glue production of animal origin during the second quarter (April-June), 1926 aggregated 24,289,400 pounds, of which 15,464,300 pounds was hide glue, 2,046,400 pounds extracted bone glue, and 6,778,700 pounds other bone glue. The total shows a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with 27,609,400 pounds for preceding quarter, but exceeds by 1.9 per cent production for second quarter of 1925, 23,836,600 pounds.

By a recent decree all specific import duties in France, except those applying to chemicals and certain other commodities, have been increased 30 per cent over the existing rates, which already include a similar increase of April 6, according to cablegram advices.

American Trona Corp., Los Angeles plant addition has been completed at a cost of \$100,000.

Aero Brand



**Yellow
Prussiate
of Soda**

**Yellow
Prussiate
of Potash**

A new method of production ensures the highest purity, in small crystals as well as large.

Raw materials, all of our own manufacture, and large production capacity, guarantee a dependable source of supply, at favorable prices.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
511 Fifth Ave. New York City



[Crudes & Intermediates]

BENZENE POSITION SHOWS SOME IMPROVEMENT

Increasing Gasoline Consumption Reduces Stocks of Benzene—Market Fairly Steady—Toluene, Solvent Naphtha and Xylene in Free Supply—Cresylic Acid Firmer—Phenol Steady—Pyridine and Naphthalene Dull—Intermediates Makers Generally Firmer in Quotations

	Advanced No Advance			Declined No Decline		
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks wks. gal.	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake lb.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.16	.03
Phenol Spot lb.	.18	.18	.18	.22	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks, wks., gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26	—	—
Aniline Oil 1c-1 lb.	.16	.15	.15	.16	1.40	.10½
Alpha-naphthylamine lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	—
Benzaldehyde lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—
Betanaphthol bbls lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline c-1 lb.	.32	.30	.30	.32	1.30	—
Paranitroaniline bbls lb.	.45	.45	.45	.57	1.58	.18
Average . . . . .	.305	.302	.302	.312	—	—

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 704-714

The position of benzene has shown a slight improvement from the viewpoint of manufacturers. The months of heaviest gasoline consumption are now here and surplus stocks of benzene have been reduced considerably by a heavier demand from motor fuel blenders. However the market is still soft and quoted prices are being shaded upon many occasions of spot sales. Contract movement is taking place at quoted figures, but spot sales have been made by as much as 2c gal. below these figures. Production is being maintained at the heaviest rate ever experienced and no curtailment is in sight due to the excellent condition of the steel industry. Solvent naphtha, toluene and xylene are all suffering from lessened demand from the lacquer industry which has evidently found substitutes that cut their consumption of these distillates materially. Pyridine remains dull at recent low prices, and no improvement is anticipated before the Fall demand for alcohol arrives. Cresylic acid is firmer and some makers name higher prices. Phenol is quite steady at recent reduction although the demand is thoroughly routine in character. Naphthalene is dull.

Intermediates are very quiet but makers are much stronger in their quotations. Aniline oil, dimethylaniline and oil of myrbane are quoted firmly at last week's advance of 1c lb. The Fall contract season will probably find the producers in close accord on prices. Demand from the smaller dye makers for the common intermediates continues to decline but makers are

well aware that the falling off in their sales is not the result of price cutting and are therefore maintaining their prices. The consumption of dyes is of fair volume and domestic makers continue to supply the bulk of the demand.

Ciba Co., has prepared three new handbooks, covering Ciba Cibacolor and Chlorantine Fast Colors. Properties of the colors, instructions and tables for their application, together with sample dyeings, are given.

Four new indanthrene dyestuffs were recently developed by Hoechst plant of the I. G. Farbenindustrie and placed on the German market, according to United States Department of Commerce.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., has fired its Eliza furnace, making 11 out of 12 in blast.

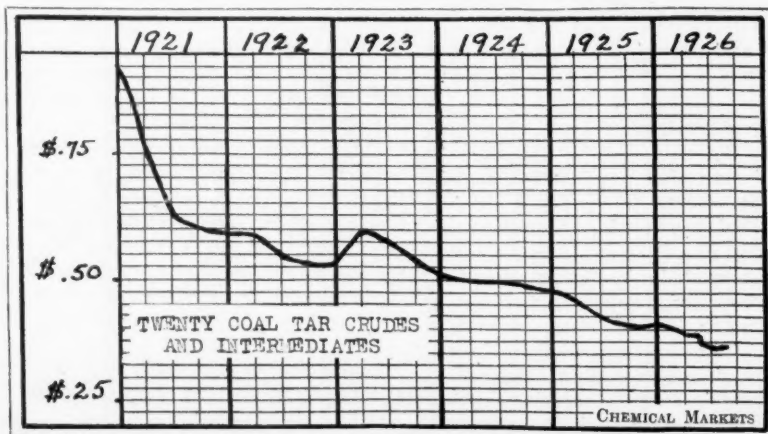
NEW NATIONAL DYES

National Aniline & Chemical Co. is now offering National Solantine Yellow 4 GL which produces a pure greenish yellow shade and will find its greatest application on cotton, rayon, and pure and tin-weighted silks, although it also possesses strong affinity for wool. It dyes level and may be used in combination with other direct dyes; with National Solantine Blue 4 GL, brilliant greens of excellent fastness to light are obtained. Its adaptability for use in combination shades and its excellent dischargeability with hydrosulfite highly recommend this dye to the printing trade.

The company has also developed National Solantine Orange G. This yields pure orange shades characterized by fastness to light, washing, perspiration, chlorine, organic acids, alkali, rubbing and hot pressing. Good solubility and inertness to metals make both of these Solantine Dyes well suited for use in all types of machines. They are particularly adapted for the dyeing of piece-goods in the jigger.

National Erie Garnet R B is a new National direct dye which produces a shade somewhat bluer and brighter than National Erie Garnet B. It possesses excellent solubility and is practically unaffected by metals, thereby making it well suited for all classes of machine dyeing. It is particularly useful for half-wool, dyeing the animal fibre the same strength and but slightly yellower than the cotton. Dischargeability with hydrosulfite and fastness to washing recommend this dye as a ground color for textile printing.

Jordan Coal Products Co., plant at Matawan, N. J., was partially destroyed by fire last week with loss estimated at \$50,000. A short circuit in the electrical wiring caused ignition of benzol.



DYE IMPORTS

JULY, 1926

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS WITHIN
PARAGRAPHS 27 AND 28

The following supplemental list contains the month of entry, the name of the product within paragraphs 27 and 28, together with the designation as "C" (for competitive) and "NC" (for non-competitive), which indicates the appraisal basis for the assessment of the ad valorem duty in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff Act of 1922.

The ad valorem rate for competitive dyes is based on the American selling price, as defined in sub-division (f) of section 402 of Title IV; the ad valorem rate for non-competitive dyes is based on the United States value, as defined in sub-division (d) of section 402 of Title IV of the Tariff Act of 1922.

This list contains the appraisements received since the publication of the June list for the Port of New York, beginning with January, 1926.

DYES

JANUARY

Columbia Catechine G	NC
Congo Orange R	NC
Fast Cotton Grey V L	NC
Fast Cotton Violet 4 R	NC
Fur Blue Black A	C
Fur Blue Black A	NC
Fur Brown P	C
Milling Yellow O 3 G	C
Metachrome Violet B	NC
Milling Yellow G A	NC
Oil Green A L B in lumps	NC
Oxychrome Brilliant Blue P B	NC
Thio Indigo Black B Paste	NC
Thio Indigo Brown G Paste	NC
Thio Indigo Orange R Paste	C
Wool Blue 5 B	NC
Zambesi Black D	C

FEBRUARY

Amido Azo Benzene	C
Eriochrome Violet B	NC
Formal Fast Black G con.	NC
Guinea Rubine 4R	C
Guinea Brown 2 R	NC
Rhodamine B Conc.	C

MARCH

Anthracene Brown R D Paste	C
Anthra Red B Paste	NC
Ciba Red R Paste	NC
Cibanone Blue 3 G Powder	NC
Cibanone Green B Paste	NC
Cloth Fast Yellow G	C
Columbia Catechine 3 B	NC
Diphenyl Fast Bronze B	C
Eriochrome Blue S	C
Erio Cyanine AC	C
Erioglaucine EP	NC
Hydron Scarlet 3 B Paste	NC
Kilton Fast Red 4 BL	NC
Kilton Pure Blue V	C
Methylene Green W	C
Phosphine 3 R	NC
Polar Orange R Conc.	NC
Polar Red G Conc.	NC
Rhodamine B Conc.	C
Setoglaucine	NC
Soledon Jade Green Paste	NC
Vat Blue 3 G Paste	C
Vat Red Brown R Paste	NC
Water Blue large lumps	C
Zambesi Black D	C

APRIL

Blue 1900 T C D	NC
Brilliant Acridine Orange A	NC
Brilliant Chrome Blue S	NC
Chlorantine Fast Brown 3 RL	C
Chromazurine D N	NC
Chromocetrone 3 RN	NC
Chrome Orange 2 R	NC
Chrome Printing Red B	NC
Chrome Printing Red Y Pdr.	NC
Ciba Pink B G pdr.	NC
Ciba Red 3 B Paste	NC
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	NC
Ciba Violet R Paste	NC
Cibanone Blue R S N L	C
Chromacetine Blue S Extra	NC
Fur Blue Black S A	NC
Indocyanine B	NC
Madder Lake Powder	C
Omega Chrome Red B Conc.	C
Sandothene Blue N G C D	C
Xylene Fast Green B Conc.	C
Xylene Milling B Blue BL conc.	NC

MAY

Acridine Orange DHE	NC
Aurine	C
Ciba Pink B G Paste	NC
Ciba Red 3 B Powder	NC
Ciba Red R Paste	NC
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	NC
Leaf Green Soloid Stain	NC
Madder Lake V N 14 Pdr.	C
Neolan Blue R R 36%	NC
Ponceau S	NC
Red, Soloid Stain	NC
Rhodamine G Extra	C
Victoria Blue R Base	NC
Viridine Lake Powder	C
Ciba Red R Paste	NC
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	NC
Lake Geranium 101	NC
Lake Solferino	NC
Rose Garancine Orange	NC
Viridine Lake 1026 H Powder	C

F. E. ATTEAUX DEAD

Frederick E. Atteaux, president of F. E. Atteaux & Co., of Boston and prominent in the civic and industrial life of Boston for the past 50 years, died at his home in Chestnut Hill last week after a brief illness. Mr. Atteaux was born in Lennoxville, P. Q., in 1852 and was graduated from Bishop's College in 1871. The greater part of his business career was spent in the dyestuffs industry in Boston. In 1887 he organized the firm of F. E. Atteaux & Co., a partnership, and incorporated it in 1901 with himself as president.

He was a member and first president of Drysalters Club, a member of Algonquin Club, Boston City Club, Engineers' Club, Boston Athletic Association and Boston Lodge of Elks.

NEW DU PONT GREEN

Pontamine Diazo Green 2 GL, a new developed color has recently been placed on the market by E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. When diazotized and developed, this color produces greens of exceptional fastness to water, acid and washing. The use of Pontamine Developer Z is recommended with it, but beta naphthol can be used so that the new green can be combined with any of the diazo colors. It is easily soluble and level dyeing and is particularly useful for pure silk being dyed either from a neutral or an acid bath. Fastness on silk is in every way equal to fastness on cotton. On rayon deep attractive shades are obtained. Celanese is left practically unstained. It yields fairly good unions on cotton-silk materials and can be recommended for this purpose whenever excellent fastness is desired. This color discharges to a clear white on cotton and silk so that it may be used for a ground color for such work.

U. S. DYES IMPORTED
INTO CANADA UP

Imports into Canada of aniline and coal-tar dyes during May were as follows: Britain, 25,573 lbs., value \$11,489; United States, 118,270 lbs., \$73,901; France, 3,794 lbs., \$1,344; Germany, 87,513 lbs., \$65,987; Switzerland, 22,105 lbs., \$16,328; total, 257,255 lbs., \$169,049—as compared with imports for May 1925, as follows: Britain, 18,582 lbs., value \$9,087; United States, 142,676 lbs., \$80,709; France, 1,804 lbs., \$1,776; Germany, 42,198 lbs., \$34,404; Netherlands, 52,395 lbs., \$33,339; Sweden, 100 lbs., \$82; Switzerland, 9,627 lbs., \$5,965; Other countries, 3,425 lbs., \$3,175; total, 270,807 lbs., \$168,537.

SWISS DYE EXPORTS OFF

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31 — The Swiss dye industry has suffered during the past quarter from the slackness in the British textile industry; England dropped from first to third position as an importer of Swiss dyes, according to American Consul Hitch, at Basle.

Exports of aniline dyes to the United States during the second quarter of this year showed a slight reduction in value but there was actually an increase in quantity. The value of the exports amounted to \$345,798 as compared with a value of \$418,325 in the first three months of the year. In 1925 the shipments to the United States during the corresponding quarter amounted to 320,798 pounds, valued at \$352,700.

Coal-tar dyes imported into the Union of South Africa, increased from 3,390 pounds in 1924 to 18,650 pounds last year. Germany and England shared the bulk of this trade. Holland and Switzerland participated to a small extent, but the United States was not listed as a source of these imports.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, long provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will receive the Priestley Medal this year, for outstanding achievement in chemical science. The award will be made at the Philadelphia meeting of American Chemical Society.

E. A. Johnson, manager of heavy acid and intermediate sales for Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, and former manager of the New York branch, and Miss Katherine Hardwick of Boston, were married in Boston, August 17.

[Oils and Fats]

CHINAWOOD EASY; OLIVE HIGHER; COTTONSEED FIRM

Chinawood Quiet and Lower Spot and on Coast—China Firm and Unchanged—Higher Replacements Force Advance in Spot Olive Oil—Cottonseed Shows Firm Undertone on Quiet Market—Linseed Lower—Greases, Tallow and Lard Steady

Advanced		Declined
Neatsfoot Oil, CP, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Chinawood Oil, spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Grease, house, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Olive Oil, spot, 5c gal.	Chinawood Oil, coast, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Lard Oil, ed. & off prime $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Olive Oil Foots, spot & ship. $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Coconut Oil, Ceylon, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Lard Oil, extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
	Coconut Oil, Manila, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Lard Oil, extra No. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
	Grease, choice white, 1c lb.	Palm Lard & Niger, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
	Grease, yellow $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Rapeseed Oil, 1c gal.
		Palm Kernel, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil NY .....gal.	.62	.60	.60	.62	1.26	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Degras American, bbl. ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	.23	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lard No. 1 .....gal.	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.89	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crude tanks .....gal.	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot 20° ct .....gal.	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.24	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T. P. ....lb.	.15 $\frac{1}{4}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks .....lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.30	.14
Cottonseed crude tanks .....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25	.08
Linseed Crude c-l bbls .....gal.	.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	.92	.92	1.05	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.18	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined .....lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.30	.08
Soya Bean bbls .....lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07
Average	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.93	5.92	1.56

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 717

A downward movement in spot chinawood oil, together with advances in denatured olive oil and a firming up in cottonseed oil were of major interest on this market last week.

Chinawood oil, following rapid strides upward through July and early August, reacted noticeably on spot and to some extent on the Coast. The unwillingness of consumers to pay the prices ruling and a consequent falling off in demand was the principal cause of the decline. China is maintaining its high market and as a result little business is being transacted for this position.

Cables coming in from Spain on denatured olive oil quote higher prices, which has forced an advance on this market, sellers stating that shipment prices are now on a par with spot quotations. With replacements at this level, it is possible that further advances will occur. Consuming interest is healthy. The latter part of last week witnessed a strengthening in cottonseed oil on spot. Sales did not increase, but there was a noticeable firmness to the tone of the local market. Crude at the mill was unchanged and quiet.

Linseed oil again showed a downward tendency with quotations on last Saturday at a lower level than has been the case in weeks. Buy-

ers do not seem anxious to make purchases apparently content to hold off awaiting further developments in the price situation. Coconut showed a better undertone late in the week, but all grades were subject to price shading for what business was placed. Sellers look to a somewhat firmer movement in coconut next month. Rapeseed oil, both Japanese and English, continues easy on a light consuming interest and good supplies of spot stocks. Greases and tallow were moving at an average rate, with lower prices prevailing for all grades of grease. Lard oil is firm and unchanged with good interest in evidence.

ARGENTINE OILS

Argentina's vegetable oil industry was more active in 1925 than in 1924 as the result of large increases in peanut oil and cottonseed oil production, the Department of Agriculture reported on August 21.

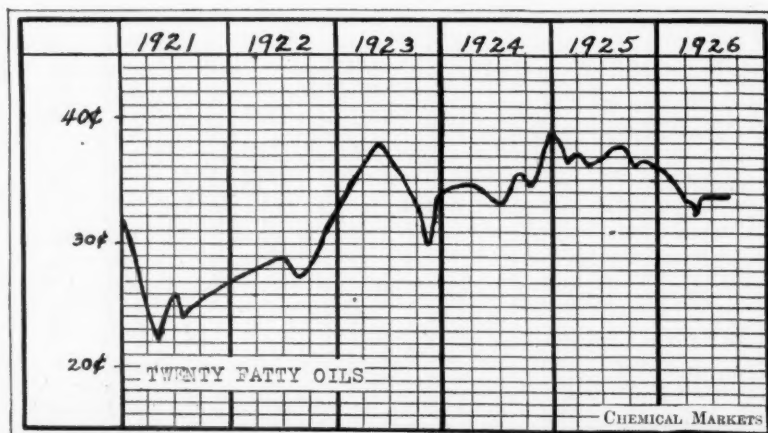
The report says:

The vegetable oil industry of Argentina was more active in 1925 than in 1924 as a result of large increases in peanut oil and cottonseed oil production according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Bates at Buenos Aires. Other vegetable oils except sunflower seed oil were produced in smaller quantities in 1925 than in the preceding year. The total production of vegetable oil was 7.3 per cent larger in 1925 than in 1924 but 11.9 per cent less than in 1923. The peanut crop is the most important from the point of view of oil production and last year cottonseed was second in importance. The remarkable increase of about 400 per cent in the output of sunflower seed oil was an outstanding feature of the Argentine vegetable oil situation.

The new flaxseed crop is now being sown in Argentina, according to a report from the International Institute of Agriculture, and the area is expected to be larger than that of last year.

American Linseed Co., 2385 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, N. Y., has plans to erect a new plant to be two-story and basement, 40 by 100 ft., to cost \$250,000, with machinery. Francisco & Jacobus, 511 Fifth av., New York, are architects.

Corn Products Refining Co., New York, has plans to erect an addition to its plant at Kansas City, Kan., to be four story and basement, 38 by 85 ft. W. H. McKenzie is company engineer.



MANILA COPRA MARKET

The Manila copra market was weak during the week ended August 13 as a result of a weak oil market in the United States, according to a cable to Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Butler at Manila. All mills are operating and well stocked. Production continues high. The provincial equivalent of *rescado* is being delivered at Manila at a price of 12 3-4 pesos per picul, the cable states.

The contention made by California fish packers that the capacity of their plants rather than the actual amount of fish canned must be taken as the measure to determine the amount of fish that may be reduced to fertilizer was upheld in a ruling made in the Superior Court recently by Judge Stephens, of Los Angeles. The State law provides that not more than 25 per cent of the capacity of the canning plant may be reduced to fertilizer. Although the section of the statute defining "capacity" has been declared unconstitutional, Judge Stephens held that it must be considered in determining the intent of the Legislature in framing the law.

World production of zinc slab in July amounted to 107,000 tons, an increase of 800 tons over June, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. In June the output totaled 106,200 tons and in May 114,400 tons. During the seven months to July 31, the output totaled 749,566 tons, a monthly average of 107,081 tons compared with a monthly average for the full year of 1925 of 90,512 tons.

Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., 114 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal., has plans to construct a new fertilizer plant at Hilo, Hawaii, to cost about \$100,000, including machinery. C. W. Dickey, Damon Building, Honolulu, Hawaii is architect.

Texas Central Power Co., Frost Building, San Antonio, Tex., has plans for extensions in its filtration plant at Edinburg, Tex., to cost about \$40,000. Similar improvements will be made in the filtration plant at McAllen, Tex., to cost about \$25,000.

Mineral Point Zinc Co., Mineral Point, Wis., has plans to construct a new plant at New Diggins, Wis., to be 60 by 100 ft., estimated to cost close to \$50,000, including equipment. W. R. Smith is superintendent in charge.

Olive Oil Trade Animated in Italy

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Genoa, Italy, Aug. 16—A certain animation is noted in the commerce of olive oils. Exportation is meeting competition from French, Spanish and Greek products. All agricultural work has been conducted satisfactorily, and in some zones the struggle against the oil fly has been initiated.

From the flowering of the olive trees is deducted that a good harvest will be had in Liguria, Tuscany and Umbria; while it will be mediocre in Campania and Basilicata and all southern Italy, with the exception of Puglia. Higher quotations are signalled in some provinces of the Marche, some zones in Tuscany, etc., where the stocks of the old production have been completely exhausted. In some southern provinces, especially in Calabria, however, noteworthy quantities of the last harvest still remain unsold.

A movement of about 16,000 tons of olive oil was noted in the port of Genoa during last three months ending May, distributed in nearly equal fractions for each month. Of this 9,500 tons were in arrival for direct transportation for exportation and came from the works in Liguria.

During May arrived in the port of Genoa 3,270 tons of olive oil from the Riviera for exportation, 1,153 tons from Spain, 70 tons from France, 437 tons from Tunis, 92 tons from Greece and 25 tons from other parts of Italy, making a total of 5,047 tons.

Bari, Aug. 14—In this market a rise in the prices is noted, although business is calm. Olive oil for refining is paid 820-830 lire per 100 kilos, in accordance with its quality; table oils are quoted between 960 and 1,125 lire. A certain scarcity of olive oil is noted. Bitonto, which in normal years keeps stocks of 1,000-1,200 tons, has not more than 200 tons today. Growing has been good in all five provinces of Puglia, Bari, Foggia, Taranto and Lecce.

Bitonto, Aug. 15—The abundant rainfalls of these days, if even they restricted the harvesting operations of some plants, were of benefit for the growing of the olive tree. Their continuance, however, disturbs the peace and hopes of agriculturists, as due to the abundant humidity produced a strong fall of olives is taking place. The stocks remaining from the past season range towards 150 tons.

Palermo, Aug. 13—Business in olive oil is fair, especially with ex-

porters. During 1925 1,714,700 hectares of ground were cultivated in Italy with olive trees and other plants and 579,800 hectares only with olive trees. The production of olives reached 874,800 tons and that of olive oil 1,400,000 hectoliters. Liguria produced 21,000 hectoliters, Lombardy 3,000 hectoliters, Veneto 5,000 tons, Emilia 4,500 tons, Tuscany 145,000 tons, Marche 12,500 tons, Umbria 35,500 tons, Latium 115,000 tons; Abruzzi and Molise 83,000 tons, Campania 129,000 tons, Puglia, 443,000; Basilica 32,500 tons, Calabrie 286,000 tons, Sicily 105,000 tons, Sardinia 44,000 tons, Trentino 500 tons, and Istria and Zara 24,500 tons.

During June, 54,276 pounds of crude natural camphor were imported into the United States valued at \$30,969, 167,981 pounds of refined camphor, valued at \$108,232, and 166,864 pounds of synthetic camphor were imported valued at \$92,500.

R. F. Johnston Paint Co., Cincinnati, has awarded the contract for an 80 by 160 brick and concrete addition to its general plant to be used for the exclusive manufacture of lacquers. It will cost approximately \$100,000, exclusive of the equipment.

July exports of naval stores were valued at \$4,630,704 compared with \$3,365,681 for July 1925. For the seven months ending July the value of naval stores exports was \$19,720,347 compared with \$16,786,772 for the same seven months ended July 1925.

J. M. Huber & Co. are now erecting a carbon black plant at Lance Creek, Wyo., to cost about \$500,000. It is expected that the plant will be operating the latter part of November. A contract has been made with the Buck Creek Oil Company to furnish gas.

American Varnish Co., 1140 North Branch st., Chicago, will construct a new addition to its factory, to be two-story and basement, 65 by 80 ft., to cost \$40,000, with equipment.

Lever Bros. have purchased extensive premises in Dublin for a large new soap factory. The work of reconstruction is to be undertaken without delay.

Watsonstown Fertilizer Co., Watsonstown, Pa., is perfecting plans for rebuilding the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss of \$25,000.

[Industrial Raw Materials]

ROSIN LOWER BUT MOVEMENT IS GOOD

Turpentine Off 2c Gal.—Antimony Shaded—Dyes and Tanwoods Quiet
But Firm—Accelerators Unchanged—Entire Market of Routine Character

Advanced No Advance

Antimony, spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Casein, ship, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Rosin, B, E, 25c 280 lb.
Rosin, D, 30c 280 lb.
Rosin, F, 65c 280 lb.
Rosin, G, 60c 280 lb.

Declined

Rosin, H, 50c 280 lb.
Rosin, I, 45c 280 lb.
Rosin, K, M, 55c 280 lb.
Rosin, N, 35c 280 lb.
Turpentine, spot, 2c gal.

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 710-712

The demand for rosin continues in good volume but the bidding for stocks on the buyers' part is less spirited and the market has eased off though it shows a steady undertone. Antimony is easier on spot on a light demand. Cable prices from China indicate a very firm market there with futures quoted on a par with spot. Casein is quiet and moving at a routine gait, which is normal for the between season period.

Dye and tanwoods are again passing through a quiet period. Prices for shipment are quoted at firm levels and in some cases at slight advances, but to offset this consuming interest is negligible and sellers are having difficulty in placing their offerings. Japan wax con-

tinues firm and what material there is available is moving with rapidity. Sellers look to a continuation of existing conditions for the present at least. Egg albumen has settled down to a routine inquiry now that the contract requirements have been satisfied, with prices unchanged. Starches and dextrins are in some demand and sales are reported at the scheduled prices. Dry colors have not been moving in any great volume as the consuming trades have passed a rather quiet month of August, but makers look to a revival of business during this month.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 30—The local turpentine market closed last week steady at 87c@87 $\frac{1}{4}$ c gal., showing

a decline of 5c gal. for the week. 400 bbls. were sold on Saturday at these figures. It is believed that most of the unsold material was taken after closing, which indicates a steadiness, but this may be offset by liberal receipts expected this week. Receipts last week were 5,071 bbls.; sales reported, 3,724 bbls.; shipments, 1,793 bbls.; Savannah stocks, 16,688 bbls.

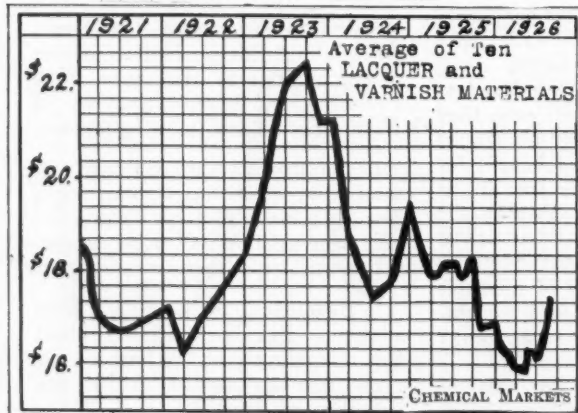
Rosins closed firm with sales of 1,283 bbls. Prices for fine grades are on a higher level than a week ago, but the other grades show material declines. The market touched the low for the week on Thursday and since has been advancing. It is believed that there are many in the trade who are interested in keeping the price up and the actual demand would have to be dull to show material declines. Receipts last week were 16,804 bbls.; sales reported 7,333 bbls.; shipments, 23,796 bbls.; stocks, 61,595 bbls.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 28—Turpentine closed steady at 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ c gal. with sales of 200 bbls. Rosins also closed firm with sales of 963 bbls. made to three buyers. Stocks of turpentine yesterday were 30,764 bbls.; rosin, 45,312 bbls.

Chilean nitrate committee in London says the president of Chile has resolved to make no change in the system of nitrate selling before June 30, 1927.

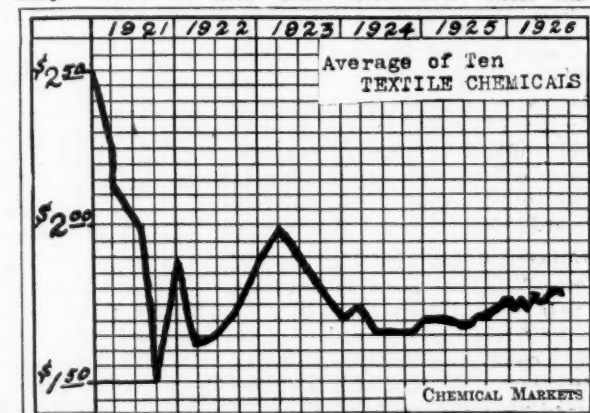
Lacquers and Varnishes

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetone c-l dry wks 10 lb	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	5.50	1.05
Butyl Al, dr wks	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50		
Chinoid Oil bbls NY10 lb.	1.75	1.80	1.70	1.50	2.00	.68
Copal Congo, Amber 10 lb	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80
Fusel Oil	1.30	1.30	1.30	2.20	4.00	2.50
Benz 90% the wks 10 gal	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.80	3.00	2.50
Linseed Oil c-l bbls gal.	.89	.92	.98	1.03	1.88	.58
Rosin P grade NY 28 lb	1.54	1.65	1.54	1.28	1.70	.43
Soluble Cotton	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Turp c-l dock	.94	.98	.92	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.70	.49
Average	1.598	1.746	1.720	1.720		



Textile Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	\$3.24	\$3.24	\$3.24	\$3.00	\$17.00	\$1.50
Acid Oxalic	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70	.70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sul c-l 100 lbs.	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Epsom Salt, USP	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	4.25	1.50
Glauber's Salt	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic, Imp	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.87	.12
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.10	.80
Soda Caustic, 76% wks	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	9.50	1.80
Sodium Bichromate	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.45	.04
Average	1.770	1.780	1.768	1.747	4.8008	1.25



[Agricultural Chemicals]

CALCIUM ARSENATE CONTINUES IN GOOD DEMAND

Further Reports of Infestation Advances Price—Other Insecticides Quiet—Tankage Scarce and Firm—Nitrate of Soda in Better Demand—Fish Scrap Higher at Baltimore—Other Fertilizers Unchanged

Advanced
Calcium Arsenate 1/2c lb.

Declined
No declines

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 704-720

Locally, the fertilizer market still lacks snap, which has been characteristic of conditions for the past two months. In the face of existing conditions, most of the items have been recorded. The dearth of case of tankage actual advances have been recorded. The dearth of available parcels of tankage has been largely responsible for this and as a result buyers are in the market at the advanced figure.

There have been better sales of nitrate of soda since the policy of the Chilean producers has been definitely settled for the current year. While the subject of price was under discussion, buyers were not disposed to make purchases with the possibility of price revisions looming large, and the present improved

interest is a natural outcome of the decision. Now that it is an established fact that the fish catch has not been large this year, higher prices are prevailing on the Baltimore market for scrap. Some better demand has also been noted and the market shows an upward trend. Blood, sulfate of ammonia and bone meal and other items are in about the same position as for some weeks past.

With the exception of calcium arsenate, the demand for insecticides in general has petered out after a successful season from the makers' viewpoint, which extended through July into August before the demand abated. For the past three weeks calcium arsenate has come to the fore on the strength of a

heavy demand from Texas, and from the cotton belt at large, although on a somewhat lesser scale than in Texas. The backward season and heavy rains aided in the weevil infestation, which according to reports, is heavy enough at the moment to cause real concern to the cotton growers. Various quotations are heard on calcium arsenate ranging from 8c lb to 11c lb, the latter price representing deliveries in small parcels to the farmers in the infested territories.

FERTILIZER OUTPUT LESS

Production of fertilizers during July was 7 per cent less than a year ago and slightly less than for June, 1926. A year ago the July production was larger than the June output, according to National Fertilizer Association reports. Products included acid phosphate and available phosphoric acid. Stocks on July 31 were 21.1 per cent larger than on July 31, 1925. Apparent consumption during July, 1926, was much larger than the small movement in July, 1925. Bulk acid phosphate on hand July 31 was 223,848 tons of 16 per cent in the Northern area and 669,179 tons in the Southern area.

Paper Chemicals

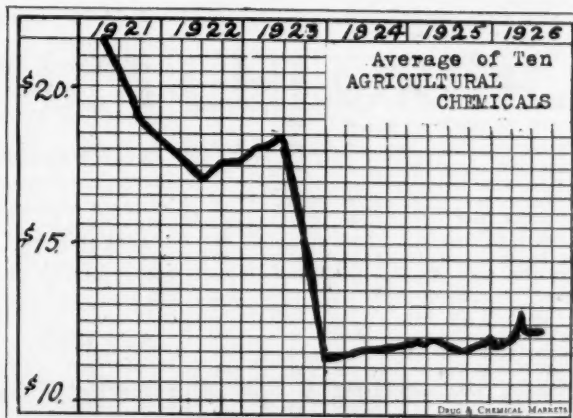
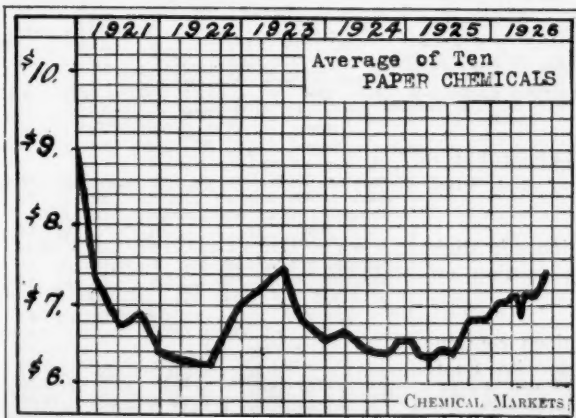
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	5.00	1.50
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Casein .....	.16 1/4	.17	.17	.12 3/4	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	8.00
Chlorine c-1 Cyl .....	.06 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.06 1/2	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40° ..	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 58% wts ..	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.69
Sulfur	22.50	22.50	22.50	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade	15.35	16.50	15.35	11.60	4.50	20.25

Average 7.315 7.430 7.315 6.487 13.50 5.50

Agricultural Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° .. ton	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$55.00	\$20.00
Am. Sulfate 100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.75	1.75	2.65
Arsenic	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	18.00	4.00
Copper Sul c-1 100lbs.	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Paris Green .....	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Murate, 90% ton	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$4.85		
Potash Sulfate, 90% ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid, 16% ton.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% ..	3.00	3.00	3.15	2.50	11.00	3.00
Sodium Nitrate .. 100lbs.	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.47	5.00	1.90

Average 12.195 12.203 12.218 12.113 103.50 13.84



Prices Current

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock.

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tan-stuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Acetaldehyde Acid Hydrocyanic

Acetaldehyde, drs. or cyl., c-l-wks D.	...	.22
le-l wks	...	.26
ACETANILID, tech., 150 lb bbls D.	...	.21
100 lb kegs	...	.23
Acetic, Anhydride		
85% 107 lb chys	...	.30
92 95% 100 lb chys	...	.35
Acetic Ether, see Ethyl Acetate		
Acetone, 50 gal drums	...	.40
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-l wks D.	...	.12
Tank cars, wks	...	.12
700 lb drs., le-l wks	...	.13
350 lb drs le-l wks	...	.14
Acetone Oils, light, drs., wks gal.	1.65	1.75
Heavy, drs wks gal.	1.65	1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb chys D.	...	.45
Acetylenetetrabromide	...	1.50
Acetylenetetrachloride Drums wks D.	10%	.11
ACID, 1, 3, 4, 250 lb bbls D.	...	1.25
Acetic, 25% 400 lb bbls c-l		
wks	100 lb	3.24
28% le-l wks	100 lb	3.49
56% c-l wks	100 lb	6.09
56% le-l wks	100 lb	6.34
70% bbls c-l wks	100 lb	7.51
70% le-l wks	100 lb	7.76
80% com'l. le-l wks 100 lb	...	8.41
80% com'l. le-l wks	...	8.65
80% pure bbls c-l wks 100 lb	...	9.30
80% pure le-l wks	100 lb	9.55
Glacial, bbls c-l wks 100 lb	...	11.47
Glacial, le-l wks	100 lb	11.72
Glacial, USP, chys, wks 100 lb	...	12.32
Anthranilic, tech., drs.	...	.80
99-100% 100 lb drs	...	1.00
Benzoic, tech., 100 lb bbls D.	...	.68
ton, lets bbls	...	.57
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls D.	...	.99%
Kegs 100 lb	...	.10
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb. bot	...	.55
90%	...	.75
Carbolic, crys., see Phenol		
Crude, 35% 50 gal bbls gal.	...	.33
10% 50 gal. bbls gal.	...	.38
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide		
Chloroacetic,		
Mono 100 lb bbls wks	...	.25
DI, 150 lb chys wks	...	1.00
Tri., 5 lb bot	...	2.50
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb drs	...	.15
wks	...	.16
Chromic,		
98% pure 400 lb drums	...	.37
Chromotropic, 300 lb bbls D.	1.00	1.06
Chrys, USP, cryst 230 lb bbls D.	...	.44%
Powd., USP, 200 lb bbls D.	...	.45%
Imported, crys, 112 lb kegs D.	...	.44%
Single kegs	...	.47
Clove's 250 lb bbls	...	.95
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY gal.	...	.57
97-99% pale NY gal.	...	.60
Formic, 85% tech., 140 chys D.	...	.10
90%-90 lb chys incl	...	.10%
Gallie, Tech.,	...	.50
Gamma, 225 lb bbls wks.	...	1.05
H 225 lb bbls wks	...	.57
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l. 155 lb	...	.45
chys wks	...	.45
48% com'l 10 chys wks	...	.45
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic		
Hydrocyanic, wks cyl	...	.80

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde—Market is steady at firm unchanged prices.

Acetone—Demand continues of sufficient volume easily to absorb all production at firm unchanged prices.

Acid Acetic—Demand is good and quotations are firm and unchanged.

Acid Cresylic—Conditions on spot and in primary markets show no change. Quotations in England remain above prices here.

Acid Formic—Market is steady with prices firm and unchanged in all directions at 10c@10½c lb for 80-85%, and 10½c@11c lb for 90%.

Acid Gamma—Competition shows no abatement but open quotations are unchanged from leading makers.

Acid H—Demand is lessening. Quotations are unchanged but competition continues to cause shading.

Acid Muriatic—Demand has been of good volume during the Summer and price schedules have been well maintained.

Acid Monosulfonic — Movement has lessened slightly due to a seasonal falling off in dry color demand. Quotations are firm and unchanged at \$1.65 lb.

Acid Naphthionic—Quiet but in sharp competition for the small business available.

Acid N & H—Continues in slight demand with makers quoting unchanged prices.

Acid Nitric—Conditions continue satisfactory to sellers who quote unchanged prices.

Acid Oxalic — Domestic makers quote firm unchanged prices of

Acid Hydrofluoric Acid Sulfuric

ACID (cont'd)		
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 lb.		
bbls wks	...	.08
30% 100 lb chys wks	...	.08
48% single 100 lb chys wks	...	.10
52% 100 lb chys, wks	...	.12
52% 10 lb chys wks	...	.11
60% 100 lb chys, wks	...	.14
60% 200 lb. dr. wks	...	.15
White Acid, 100 lb chys wks	...	.26
White Acid, 10 chys wks	...	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls	...	.11
wks	...	3.00
J kegs wks	...	.06
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls D.	...	.06%
22% light bbls	...	.07
44% dark, bbls	...	.11
44% light, bbls	...	.13
66% dark, bbls	...	.13%
66% light, bbls	...	.27
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls	...	.52
Monadic, 250 lb bbls	...	.60
Mono, Sulfate-nitric		
Drums, wks	N Unit	.07%
Drums wks	.8 Unit	.01
Tank cars, wks	N Unit	.06
Tank cars wks	.8 Unit	.008
Molybdt., 85% pure 100 lb kegs D.	1.35	1.30
Monosulfonide F.Delta 50 lb tins D.	...	1.65
MURIATIC, 20% chys le-l		
wks	100 lb	1.70
chys c-l wks	100 lb	1.45
Tank cars, wks	100 lb	1.05
18° 120 lb chys		
c-l wks	100 lb	1.35
Tank cars, wks	net ton	.95
22° 120 lb chys		
Naphthionic, tech., 250 lb bbls D.	...	.58
Neville & Winther's 250 lb	...	.95
bbls	...	.99
NITRIC, 36° 135 lb		
Chys le-l wks	100 lb	5.25
Chys c-l wks	100 lb	5.00
38° le-l wks	100 lb	5.75
40° le-l wks	100 lb	6.25
Chys c-l wks	100 lb	6.30
42° le-l chys wks	100 lb	6.75
Chys c-l wks	100 lb	6.50
CP, chys single wks	100 lb	.12
Oxalic, 300 lb. bbls, wks	...	.10%
Bbls, NY	...	.10%
Kegs, 100 lb NY	...	.11%
Imp., 560 lb casks	...	.11
Phosphoric, 30% tech., 150 lb		
Chys	...	.07
Syrup USP, 70 lb drums D.	...	.16
Densla	...	.17
Imported	...	.17
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride		
Picramic, 300 lb bbls	...	.50
Pieric, 450 lb bbls c-l	...	.30
Pyrogallie, Tech., powd., 200 lb	...	.85
bbls	...	2.50
S kegs	...	.27
Salticic, tech., 125 lb bbls D.	...	.15
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	...	.15
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb chys		
le-l wks	100 lb	1.60
Chys, c-l wks	100 lb	1.35
1,500 lb Drums le-l		
wks	100 lb	1.20
Drums, c-l wks	100 lb	1.00
Tank cars, wks	net ton	15.00
60° 1500 lb drums		
le-l wks	100 lb	1.10
Drums c-l wks	100 lb	.87%
Tank Cars, wks	net ton	10.50

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CHLORIDE****C. P.***For Photographic,
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found in
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Beta Methyl Anthraquinone
Aluminum Chloride (Anhydrous)
Dyestuffs
Soda Hypsulphite****ALUMINUM CHLORIDE****(Sublimed Anhydrous)****Highest Purity
Prompt Delivery
Attractive Prices****E.C. KLIPSTEIN & SONS CO.**

644-652 Greenwich St., New York

Acid, Sulfuric
Aluminum Stearate

ACID SULFURIC (Continued)

C.P. 175 lb drs	100 lb	.07	.08
Oleum 20 pc 1500 lb drums			
le-l wks	100 lb		1.50
Drums, c-l wks	100 lb		1.25
Tank cars, wks	net ton	18.00	18.00
Oleum 40% drs le-l wks net ton			42.00
Oleum, 60% drs, le-l wks net	ten	62.00	72.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls	.. lb	.80	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst., 300 lb			
bbls	.. lb		.39%
USP, powd., 300 lb bbls	.. lb		.39%
Imp., USP, 240 lb bbls	.. lb	.28%	.29
Powd., 240 lb bbls	.. lb	.28%	.29
Tobias, 250 lb bbls	.. lb		.85
Tungstic, 100 lb. kegs	.. lb		1.00
Adeps Lanse hydrous 350 lb bbls	.. lb	.20	.21
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls	.. lb	.20	.23
ALCOHOL, amyl See Fuel Oil			
Benzyl, 5 lb bot	.. lb	1.45	1.55
Butyl Normal 50 gal drs wks c-lb	.. lb	.18%	.19%
Drums, le-l wks	.. lb	.19%	.20%
Tank cars wks	.. lb	.18%	.19%
Bucyl Tertiary 50 gal drums gal	.. lb		.50
Anhydrous	.. gal		.75
Ethyl, USP, 190 pf 50 gal			
bbls	.. gal	4.75	4.80
Anhydrous, drums	.. gal	.55	.60
Denatured			
No. 1 complete denat. 190 pf			
50 gal. bbl incl	.. gal	.35	.49
Carlots	.. gal		
50 gal. drums extra gal	.. gal	.32	.43
Tank Cars	.. gal	.30	.40
No. 1 Special denat. 190 pf			
50 gal. bbl incl	.. gal	.35	.44
Carlots	.. gal		
50 gal. drums extra gal	.. gal	.32	.42
Tank cars	.. gal	.30	.40
No. 5, Complete denat. 188 pf			
50 gal bbl incl	.. gal	.31	.40
Carlots	.. lb		
50 gal. drums extra	.. gal	.32	.42
Tank cars	.. gal	.30	.40
In addition to the regular authorized formulas for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulas for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their use however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulas in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.			
Diacetone, 50 gal. drs fight			
allowed	.. gal	2.15	2.20
Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drs	.. gal		
Refined, 10 lb. cans	.. lb		
Isopropyl, refined, 90-91%, 50			
gal. drs	.. gal	1.00	1.25
Ref'd, 98-99% drs	.. gal	1.25	1.50
Propyl, unl., 50 gal. drs	.. lb		1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100 gal. drums	.. lb	.80	.82
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 lb bbls	.. lb		.65
Redned	.. lb	.85	.90
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls	.. lb	.25	.27
Ton lots bbls wks	.. lb		.35
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls			
wks, le-l	.. lb	3.15	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb	.. lb	3.25	3.65
Powd., 380 lb bbls wks 100 lb	.. lb	3.55	3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks, wks lb	.. lb	6.25	5.50
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls			
wks	.. 100 lb	3.50	3.75
Bbls, c-l wks	.. 100 lb	3.85	3.40
Imported lump	.. 100 lb		2.25
Ground 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb	.. lb	3.50	3.85
Imp., 350 casks	.. 100 lb	2.65	3.00
Powd., 380 lb. bbls wks 100 lb	.. lb	3.50	4.00
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks 100 lb	.. lb	5.25	5.50
Ord, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb	.. lb		3.75
Bbls, c-l wks, 100 lb	.. lb		3.50
Soda, .. 100 lb	.. lb		3.25
Aluminum metal, c-l NY	.. 100 lb		37.00
Chloride, anhyd, 375 lb drs lb	.. lb	.35	.40
Crystals, 375 lb. bbls	.. lb		.06%
30% sol., 120 lb cks	.. lb		.08
Hydrate 98% light 90 lb bbls lb	.. lb	.17	.18
ny, 62-64% 220 lb bbls	.. lb	.06	.06%
400 lb bbls wks	.. lb	.08%	.07
Searate, 100 lb bbls	.. lb	.23	.24

Chemicals

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@11c lb and report a very heavy demand.

Acid Sulfuric—Market is strong due to excellent demand and high cost of raw materials.

Acid Tobias—In good seasonal demand at unchanged prices.

Alcohol Tertiary Butyl—Considerable interest is evidenced in the trade over the sharp reduction in price of this material announced last week. Tank cars are offered at 50c gal., and drums at the same price with drums extra.

Alcohol Denatured—Market for completely denatured No. 5 is now quiet firm at last week's advance of 2c gal., which brought tank cars to a price of 31c gal., drum carlots 33c gal., and barrels 40c gal.

Alpha-Naphthol — Demand is slight but quotations are unchanged.

Aniline Oil—Market is firm at last week's advance of 1c lb to 16c @17c lb with inside price quoted for carlots. Demand is well up to expectations.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Demand is excellent and prices are firm and unchanged.

Ammonia Aqua—Demand is good but production is exceedingly heavy and most makers are in possession of large excess stocks. Quotations are unchanged but the tone of the market continues weak.

Ammonium Chloride—Imported white is slightly lower at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb in most directions. During the week a distressed lot was offered at Philadelphia at 5c lb. Domestic makers quote unchanged prices and report a good demand. Imported gray is firmer at a minimum of 6c lb, and domestic is unchanged. A domestic maker states that there is practically no encroachment upon the demand for gray chloride by the increased use of zinc ammonium chloride for galvanizing.

Ammonium Sulfate—There has been no change in the position of this item. With a considerable tonnage of the contract business already placed, the spot market has not shown any pronounced activity this past week.

Aluminum Sulfate
Barium Hydrate

ALUMINUM

Sulfate, Iron-free bags c-l			
wks	.. 100 lb		1.75
Bbls, c-l wks	.. 100 lb		1.90
Imported, spot	.. 100 lb	1.60	1.65
Comm'l $\frac{1}{2}$ % iron bgs c-l			
wks	.. East 100 lb		1.40
Cont. bgs c-l wks E 100 lb		1.35	1.40
Bags, c-l wks	.. W 100 lb		1.40
Bbls c-l wks	.. E 100 lb		1.55
Bulk, c-l cont. wks E 100 lb	.. lb		1.50
Amidol (See Diaminophenol)			
Aminobenzenes, 110 lb kegs	.. lb		1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd., 100 lb cgl lb			
Water 28° 800 lb drs. del lb	.. lb	.13	.15
Dras., c-l delivered	.. lb	.03	.03%
Tanks	.. lb	.02%	.03
CP, clys	.. lb		.12
Acetate, 100 lb kegs	.. lb		.13
Bisulfide, 300 lb bbls	.. lb	.21	.22
60 lb kegs	.. lb	.23	.23
Frout'ge, 450 lb bbls 40 lb bbls	.. lb		.55
Imported, 112 lb boxes	.. lb	.50	.52
Carb., tech., 500 lb cases	.. lb	.08%	.09
Powd., tech, 350 lb cks	.. lb	.07%	.07%
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs	.. lb	.11	.11%
Powd., 100 lb kegs	.. lb	.13	.13%
Chloride, Domestic			
White, 250 lb bbls c-l	.. lb		.06
250 lb bbls le-l wks	.. lb	.08%	.06%
Imp. white 600 lb cks	.. lb	.05%	.05%
C.P., USP, gran bbls	.. lb	.13	.13%
Gray, 250 lb bbls wks	.. lb	.07	.07%
Bbls, c-l wks	.. lb		.07
Imp. gray 550 lb cks	.. lb	.06	.06%
Lump, 500 lb casks spot	.. lb	.11	.11%
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	.. lb		5.20
Lactate, 500 lb bbls	.. lb	.15	.16
Refined Crystals bbls	.. lb		.20
C.P. gran., 100 lb. kegs	.. lb	.35	.37
Oxalate, pure 100 lb kegs	.. lb	.35	.37
Persulfate, 112 kegs	.. lb	.27%	.30
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls	.. lb		.38
Tech., powdered 325 lb bbls	.. lb		.18
Mono, 325 lb bbls	.. lb	.12	.12%
Salticlate USP, 100 lb kegs	.. lb	.75	.80
Sulfate, bulk c-l	.. 100 lb		2.40
Southern points	.. 100 lb		2.40
Imp., 200 dbl. bgs. fast 100 lb	.. lb		2.50
Sulfate-Nitrate, bulk fob NY	.. ton		81.00
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kegs	.. lb	.40	.45
Amyl-Acetate, tech., 50 gal drs gal		1.75	1.80
Refined, 50 gal. drums	.. gal	2.40	2.50
Alcohol, see Fuel Oil			
Butyrate absolute cans	.. lb	1.20	1.30
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums	.. lb	.16	.17
Hydro Bromide	.. lb		.75
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls	.. lb		.24
Anthracene, 80-85% 600 lb casks			
wks	.. lb	.60	.65
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbl lb	.. lb	.90	1.00
Antimony metal, slabs tons lots	.. lb	.15%	.15%
Needle powd 100 lb cs	.. lb	.15	.16%
Bromate	.. lb		1.50
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb			
drs	.. lb	.16	.17
50 lb crocks	.. lb	.45	.48
Sol'n. 130 lb carbony 48°	.. lb		.17
Oxide, 500 lb bbls	.. lb	.16%	.17
Sulfuret golden, 250 lb bbls	.. lb	.15	.16
Crimson 250 lb bbls	.. lb	.25	.27
Vermillon, 250 lb bbls	.. lb		.37%
Tartroacetate, 500 lb bbls	.. lb		.45
Tribromide	.. lb		1.05
Argols, red powd, 350 lb bbls	.. lb	.08%	.07
Arsenic metal 220 lb kegs	.. lb	.45	.50
Red, 224 lb kegs cases	.. lb	.10	.10%
White 220 lb cases to 550 lb bbls			
NY	.. lb	.03%	.03%
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Bromate	.. lb		.70
Carbonate, precip., 300 lb bbls			
wks	.. ton 50.00		52.00
Precip. 200 lb bgs, wks ton	50.00		52.00
Imports, casks NY	.. ton 50.00		52.00
Chlorate 112 lb kegs NY	.. lb	.12	.12%
Chloride, 800 lb bbls wks	.. ton 67.00		69.00
200 lb bags, wks	.. ton 65.00		67.00
Imports, large crystals, bbls			
Spot	.. ton 63.00		64.00
Dioxide, 88% 600 lb drs	.. lb	.13	.13%
Import, 86-88% 400 lb drs	.. lb	.13	.13%
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls	.. lb	.04%	.04%



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GC-188

Barium Nitrate
Camphor

BARIUM Nitrate, 700 lb casks D.	.07%	.08
Imports, casks D.	.08%	.08½
Sulfocyanide 600 lb bbls D.	.37	.38
Barytes, flinted 850 lb bbls wks ton.	28.00	24.00
Imported D.	29.00	23.00
Crude, cif.		9.00
Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 lb drs.		
wks D.	.85	.70
BENZENE		
Comm. 90% 8,000 gal tks wks gal		.35
Non-Corrosive 90% tks wks gal		.36
Commercially pure tks wks gal		.35
Non-Corrosive pure tks wks gal		.36
Nitration tks wks gal		.37
Drum lots 8c gal higher		
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls D.	.67	.68
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb.		
bbls D.	.65	.66
Benzol, see Benzene		
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs D.		1.00
Benzoyl Acetate 100 lb. cbs D.	1.20	1.40
Benzonate, bulk D.	1.15	1.35
Chloride 95% tech. 325 lb drs D.		.25
100 lb cbs D.	.25	.30
Redistil. 160 lb cbs D.	.30	.35
BETA-NAPHTHOL 350 lb bbls wks D.		.24
e-l D.		.22
Sublimed D.	.55	.60
Beta-Naphthylamine tech., 200 lb		
bbls D.	.68	.67
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls D.		1.35
Bianc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls wks ton	80.00	90.00
Imported, bbls ton.	70.00	72.00
Paste, 650 lb bbls e-l ton	45.00	55.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs.		
e-l wks contract 100 lb.		2.00
le-l wks contract 100 lb.		2.15
e-l spot wks 100 lb.		2.10
le-l spot wks 100 lb.		2.25
le-l spot ex-warehouse 100 lb.	2.35	2.50
300 lb drs., e-l wks contract 100 lb.		2.25
e-l spot wks 100 lb.		2.35
le-l wks contract 100 lb.		2.40
le-l spot wks 100 lb.		2.50
Blues, bronze Chinese, Miller		
Prussian Soluble D.	.29½	.32
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate		
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs D.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls D.		.08½
Borax, crys., 400 lb bbls D.	.05½	.05½
Powdered, 300 lb bbls D.	.05	.05½
Keps, 100-150 lb D.	.05½	.06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd D.	.11½	.12
Paste, bbls D.	.08	.10
Bromide, see potash, bromide etc.		
Bromine, bot., in 50 lb c wks D.	.45	.47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drs., D.		.50
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride		
Butyl Acetate, tank cars, wks gal.		1.50
Drums e-l wks gal.		1.52
Drums, le-l wks gal.		1.55
Aldehyde, 50 gal drums wks D.	.70	.75
Propionate drums gal.	2.40	2.50
Tartrate drums D.	.57	.60
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs. D.	.70	.75
CALCIUM, Acetate, 150 lb bps e-l		
100 lb		3.77
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls e-l wks D.	.08½	.08½
Bromate D.		1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cbs D.		.60
Carbide, 220 lb dr. e-l wks D.	.05½	.06½
Carbonate tech., 100 lb bags		
e-l 100 lb.	1.00	1.10
USP, precip., 175 lb bbls D.		.06½
Chloride, solid., 650 lb drs e-l		
f.o.b. wks ton.	21.00	25.00
Drms., delvd. NY 100 lb.	1.74	1.89
Imp., Shipment ton.		19.50
Flake, 875 lb drs. e-l drs. f.o.b.		
wks ton.		27.00
Drms., delvd. NY 100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Bags delvd. NY 100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls e-l NY ton		52.00
Phosphate, tech., 450 lb bbls D.	.09	.10
Phosphate, mono., 325 lb bbls D.	.07	.08
Stearate, bbls D.	.23	.25
Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb kegs D.	.55	.57
CAMPOR, Amer., ref., 250 lb		
bbls D.		.84
3½ lb. slabs, 100 lb cbs D.		.88½
Imp., ref., 2½ lb. slabs, 100 lb		
cbs D.		.80
Powdered D.		.77
Grade, 100 lb. cbs D.	.84	.85

Chemicals

Amyl Acetate—Conditions show no change.

Antimony—The spot market is quiet from the angle of consuming interest. Chinese quotations for futures are higher than spot and show no signs of weakening. Locally offerings are heard at 15½c lb with little interest.

Arsenic White—Demand of fair volume and quotations are very firm in all directions at 3½c@3¾c lb.

Arsenic Red—Market is lower at 10c@10½c lb.

Barium Carbonate—In very slight demand at \$50.00@\$52.00 ton.

Barium Chloride—Market is firmer and domestic makers have advanced their prices to \$65.00 ton for carlots of bags at works. Some imported material was quoted at \$63.00 ton during the week.

Barium Hydrate—Steady unchanged conditions exist in this market.

Barium Nitrate—Lower prices are quoted on casks of imported material at 7¾c@8c lb due to free supplies on spot.

Benzene—A somewhat firmer tone is evidenced due to the months of heaviest gasoline consumption arriving. Surplus stocks are very greatly reduced. Open quotations on both pure and 90% remain at 25c gal., and contract deliveries are moving at that price. Spot sales, however, are made below that price in many instances and as low as 23c gal. is understood to have been done.

Benzidine Base—Competition is sharp due to decreased movement, but open quotations are unchanged.

Beta-Naphthol—In slightly lessened demand but firm and unchanged as to price.

Blues—With the consuming industries showing only slight interest during the month of August the market lacks life. Prices are well maintained in all quarters for all grades.

Butyl Acetate—Demand is of good volume but competition is sharp and shading of quotations continues.

Carbazol
Dibutyl Tartrate

Carbazol, 250 lb bbls D.		.15
Carbon Bisulfide 500 lb dr le-l NY D.	.05½	.06
e-l drums, NY D.		.05½
Carbon Black, e-l wks bags D.	.08	.09
100-300 lb cases le-l NY D.		.12
Decolorizing 4½ lb bps e-l D.	.08	.15
90 lb drms e-l D.	.08½	.15½
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25 cy D.		.06
Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs del D.	.06½	.07
Drums e-l delivered D.		.06½
Casein, edib., 100 lb., kegs D.	.45	.65
Standard ground D.	.16½	.16½
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic		
Soda, see soda, caustic		
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb kegs D.		1.40
Cerium Oxalate, USP, 100 lb kegs D.	.33	.35
Bulk D.		5.00
Prescip., English, 7½ lb bags D.		.08½
Prescip., heavy 560 lb cks D.	.08½	.09½
Chinese Blue, See Blue		
bioramine USP, 200 lb bbls D.		1.75
Chlorocane, 5 lb. bot D.	.55	.65
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene, See Ethylene		
CHLORINE, Liquid, tank or multi-unit car wks contract D.		.04
Tank car spot wks D.		.04½
Carlots cyl., wks, contract D.		.05½
spot, wks D.		.05½
le-l cyl., wks., contract D.	.08	.09
Spot wks D.	.08½	.09½
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs.		.07
wks le-l D.		.07
CHLOROFORM, USP, 50 lb drs D.		.30
Second hands, 650 lb drs D.		.26
Technical 1,000 lb drums D.	.20	.22
Chlorophyll Oil Sol. D.	3.75	4.00
Water Sol. D.	3.75	4.00
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n., 400 lb bbls le-l D.		.05½
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls D.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls D.	.34½	.35½
Chrome Green, CP D.	.27	.29
Comm. D.	.06½	.11
Chrome Yellow D.	.17½	.18½
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric		
Coal Tar, See Tar		
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs D.	2.50	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls D.	2.00	2.10
10 lb. tins, 200 lb cases D.		2.20
COPPER, metal electrolytic 100 lb.	14.32½	14.37½
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls D.	.93	.93½
Precip., light 250 lb bbls cks D.		.04½
Precip., heavy 560 lb cks D.	.92½	.93½
NY D.	14.35	14.375
Lake e-l NY 100 lb.	14.375	14.50
Casting e-l NY 100 lb.		12.25
Carbonate 400 lb bbls D.	.16½	.17½
Chloride, 250 lb bbls D.		.28
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs D.	.48	.50
Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls ton lvs D.	.16½	.17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls D.	.17	.18
SULFATE, crys., 450 lb bbls le-l		
Spot D.	4.90	5.00
Carlots bbls., wks 100 lbs.		4.75
Carlots bbls fob NY 100 lbs		4.85
Powd. 350 lb 5 bbls 100 lb.		5.25
Cooperas bulk, crystal and sugar		
e-l wks ton		13.00
200 lb bps. e-l wks ton		15.00
400 lb bbls e-l wks ton		18.00
Powdered bbls 100 lb.	1.90	3.00
Sugar, 400 lb bbls 100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Bulk, wks ton	8.00	9.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb. bbls wet D.	.40	.42
Cottonseed, Meal 7% ton	28.50	31.00
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb.		
bbls D.	.31	.31½
Imp., powd. USP, 224 bbls D.	.31	.31½
Cresote, USP, 42 lb. cbs D.	.40	.42
Cresote Oil Neutral, 50 gal drs gal.	.20	.21
10-15% Tar acid D.	.25	.26
25-30% Tar acid gal.	.25	.29
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums D.	.30	.30m
Cyclohexanol, see Hexalene		
Cymene, See Para-Cymene		
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb. kegs D.		2.80
Diamyl Phthalate, drums, wks gal.	3.70	4.00
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs D.	3.25	3.50
Dibutyl Phthalate, wks gal.	3.15	3.50
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50 gal. drums D.	.55	.65



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Petroleum Chemical Corporation

30 Broad St. New York City

Dichlorobenzene
G Salt

Dichlorobenzene, 1,000 lb drums D.	.88	.07
Dichloromethane, Drums wks	.38	.35
Diethylamine, 400 lb drs	.15	1.15
Diethylamine, 850 lb drs	.55	.60
Diethyl Carbonate, drums	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate 1,000 drums D.	.25	.28
Diethyl Sulfate tech., 50 gal. drs D.	.30	.35
C.P., drums	.40	.50
Dimethylamine, 400 lb drs	.15	2.00
Dimethylamine 340 lb drs wks D.	.32	.34
Dimethylsulfate, 100 lb. drs	.45	.60
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls	.15	1.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls D.	.15	.16
Dinitrochlorine, 800 lb bbls	.18	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls D.	.32	.34
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls	.31	.32
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls	.15	.17
Dicortolylguanidine, 275 lb bbls, wks	1.05	1.08
Diphenylamine	.48	.60
Diphenylguanidine, 5,000 lbs.	.85	.88
EPSON SALT, tech., 800 lb bbls NY	.315	
Bbls c-l NY	1.00	2.00
100 lb c-l NY 100 lb	1.50	1.75
Imp., 220 lb bbls c-l	1.10	1.30
USP, 200 lb bbls 10 bbls 100 lb	2.50	2.50
Carlots, bbls bags 100 lb	2.00	2.35
Imported, 400 lb bbls 100 lb	1.70	2.00
ETHER, USP, 55 lb drums	.14	
Anesthetics, 55 lb drums	.19	
USP, 1880 55 lb drums	.48	
Washed, 55 lb drums	.37	
Motor 1 lb bottles	.30	.32
Ether, Nitro, 1 lb bot	.90	.95
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal drs gal.	1.05	
85% Ester, 10 gal. drs.	.58	
Carlots, drums	.80	
Tank cars	.78	
Refined drums	1.75	1.85
Aceto Acetate drums wks	1.00	
Benzyl Aniline, 800 lb drs	1.00	
Bromide, 115 lb drs	.50	
Butyrate, cans	1.10	1.30
Chloride, 300 lb drs	.32	
Lactate drums wks	2.50	
Methyl Ketone, 50 gal drs	.30	nom.
Oxalate drums wks	.45	.55
Ethylene Bromide, 600 lb drs	.70	
Calorhydrin, anhyd., 50 gal drs D.	.75	.85
40% Solution, 50 gal bbls D.	.35	.30
Dichloride, 50 gal drs	.15	
Tank cars	.10	
Glycol 50 gal. drums wks	.30	.40
Tri Chloride	.10	1.10
Stylylidenaniline	.62	.65
Valdepar, bulk	20.00	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech., crys.		
475 lb bbls	.075	.09
Imported	.04	.05
C.P., crys., 100 lb. kegs	.10	
Imported	.05	.065
Neut. Sol'n 42° 140 lb cys D.	.004	.07
45° 140 cys	.08	.085
USP, Sol'n., 125 lb cys D.	.065	.07
Bromide, solution	.05	
Ferrous Bromide, sol'n.	.55	
Chloride crys tech 475 lb bbls D.	.05	.06
Sulfide 1,000 lb. bbls	2.50	3.00
Flake-White, see lead White		
Fluorpar, 95% 220 lb bags ex-dock	.25.00	
96% bags	.33.50	
98% bags	.35.00	
FORMALDEHYDE USP 400 lb bbls c-l wks	.10	.105
Carboys 100 lb c-l wks	.12	
Bbls., 400 lb c-l wks	.105	.105
Formaldehyde Aniline 100 lb drs D.	.39	.42
Formaniline	.38	.40
Formal., 500 lb drums	.175	
Tanks, wks	.15	
Fuel Oil, 10% Impurities drs gal	1.30	
Refined	2.25	2.28
G SALT, paste 350 lb bbls basis 10%	.50	.52

Chemicals

Calcium Acetate—Movement is good and price is firm at \$3.25 100 lbs. The large consumption of acetates in lacquers, which are made directly from this salt, gives this market a strong tone.

Calcium Arsenate—With but limited stocks in evidence, due to the heavy demand from the Southwest, makers are now quoting 8½¢ lb for carlots, delivered to Southern markets. Less carlot sales are on a higher basis, according to seller and quantity. Reports of weevil infestation and heavy rains from the cotton belt has been a factor in keeping the market up.

Casein—Is passing through the Summer quiet period and prices are easier at 16¼¢@16½¢ lb on the spot.

Copper Sulfate—Demand is of fair volume and stocks are not large. Quotations are firm at last week's reduction to \$4.75 for carlots. The smallness of stocks coupled with new industrial uses are expected to hold the market in a firm condition until the new agricultural season opens up in October.

Dimethylaniline—Makers are firm in quotations at last week's advance to 32¢@34¢ lb with inside figure for carlots.

Dinitrobenzene—Market is firm under unchanged conditions.

Formaldehyde—Position is firm and prices are at recent advance to 10¼¢@10½¢ for carlots.

Glauber's Salts—Market continues weak for domestic material although open quotations are unchanged.

Glycerin—Increased weakness is evident in crude and soap lye is easy at 17¢ lb, while saponification is not moving at 19¼¢@19½¢ lb. Dynamite is steady at 27¢@27½¢ lb, and C. P. at 31¢ lb. Refiners are reluctant to buy crude. The sale of ethylene glycol has been stimulated by the high prices.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Demand is of good volume and quotations on all strengths are unchanged.

Insecticides—A season which is described by sellers as the most successful in years has drawn to

Glauber's Salt
Magnesium Carbonate

GLAUBER'S SALT, tech., 200 lb bags		
c-l wks	100 lb.	1.00
le-l wks	100 lb.	1.05
350 lb bbls c-l wks 100 lb.		1.10
Bbls., le-l wks	100 lb.	1.25
Imported, bags NY		.75
Calced, see Sodium Sulfate		
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb drums		.31
Cans, 50 lb.		.32
Dynamite, 100 lb.		.27
Saponification, tanks		.19½
Soap, Lye tanks		.17
Hexachlorethane Drums wks		.45
Hexalene, 50 gal. drs, wks		.55
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, 100 lb drums		.60
Imported		.60
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd. drs		.30
Hi-Flash Naphtha 8,000 gal. tks wks		.35
Drums wks		.40
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 10 vol. 400 lb. bbls		.045
15 vol.		.08
17 vol.		.07
25 vol.		.07
100 vol. 140 lb cys		.31
IODINE, crude 200 lb. kegs		4.30
Iridium, metal, 10 oz. lots		260.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. D.		.70
IRON Chloride, see Ferric or Ferrous Nitrate, kegs		.09
Com'l bbls		2.50
Oxide, red Spanish		.035
English		.10
Perchloride, see Ferric Chloride		
LANOLIN see Adeps Lanæ		
LEAD, metal, c-l NY	100 lb.	8.80
Acetate, white crystals, 500 lb. bbls, wks	100 lb.	14.00
100 to 250 lb kegs wks		15.00
White, broken bbls wks 100 lb.		14.50
White, gran bbls wks 100 lb.		14.50
White, powd bbls wks 100 lb.		14.75
Brown, broken bbls wks 100 lb.		13.50
Arsenate, 100 lb kegs		.13
Bbls., c-l wks		.14
Bbls., le-l wks		.14
Paste, 100 & 600 lb bbls D.		.08
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls, wks		.14
Oxide, Litharge, 500 lb bbls D.		.115
100 kegs wks		.145
Oxide, red, 500 lb bbls wks		.115
100 lb. kegs wks		.135
Oleate, bbls		.175
Peroxide, 100 lb drs		.35
White, basic carb., 500 lb. bbls, wks		.10
100 lb kegs wks		.145
White sulfate 500 lb bbls wks D.		.10
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts)		
Ground Stone, bags		4.80
Live, bulk		8.50
Live, 325 lb. bbls ten lots		1.05
Single bbl., wks		1.08
Hydrated, 167 lb bbl, ten lots, wks		.85
Single bbl. wks		.81
Oyster Shell, 150 lb bbl, sing D.		.085
Sulfur, dry 200 lb. drs NY		.085
Dr., c-l NY		.075
33° Sol'n., 50 lb bbls NY gal.		.12
Litharge see lead oxide		
Lithium Carb., USP, 100 lb. kegs D.		1.45
Bromide, 100 lb cs		1.80
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls le-l wks D.		.065
Bbls., c-l wks		.055
Bags, c-l wks		.055
Imported, 400 lb bbls		.055
Litmus Cubes		.90
Second hands		.75
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500 lb bbls ton.		48.00
Magnesium, mtll., sticks 100 lb cs f.o.b. wks		.85
Bromate		1.50
Carb., tech., 70 lb bags NY		.005
75 lb bbls NY		.08
USP, 100 lb bbls		.005
English, cu. blocks		.17



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MAGNESIUM Chloride, flake 575 lb		
dra. c-l wks	..	\$7.00
Imp., Flake Shipt.	..	33.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls NY ton	..	31.00
Fluoride, crystals 400 lb bbls		
wks	.10	.10%
30% sol'n, 500 lb bbls wks D.	.07	.07%
Sol'n, bbls c-l wks	..	.06
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls D.	..	.42
USP, heavy, 250 lb bbls D.	..	.50
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	.75	.80
Sulfate, bbls	.23	.25
Sulfate, see Sodium Sulfate		
Manganese Sulfate, 30% 200 lb		
bbls	..	.34
100 lb kegs	..	.35
Chloride, 400 lb cks	.08	.08%
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls		
NY	80.00	85.00
88-90% 900 lb bbls NY ton	85.00	90.00
Hydrated, precip 100 lb kegs D.	.18	.33
Ore, bulk, c-l NY	.41	.43
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY	.07	.07%
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	91.00	91.50
Meta-Nitroaniline	.72	.74
Meta-Nitro-Para-Toluidine, 300 lb		
bbls	..	1.75
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb		
bbls	.90	.94
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb		
bbls	.73	.74
Tanks	..	.70
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)		
95% tanks	..gal.	.65
Drums, c-l	..gal.	.68
Drums, l-c-l	..gal.	.70
97% tanks	..gal.	.67
Drums, c-l	..gal.	.70
Drums, l-c-l	..gal.	.72
Pure, Acetone free, tanks	..gal.	.75
Drums, c-l	..gal.	.78
Drums, l-c-l	..gal.	.80
Bbls., incl., 6c higher		
U. S. denat. grd tanks	..gal.	.70
Drums c-l	..gal.	.73
Wetlyl Acetate drums	..gal.	.95
Methyl Acetone, 100 gal drums gal.	.78	.80
Tank, cars	..gal.	.75
Bromide	..	1.00
Chloride, 90 lb cyl	.55	.60
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans gal.	..	.87
500 lb drums	..	.85
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls	3.00	3.25
Milk, powd., 150 lb bbls	.14	.15
Milk Sugar, see Sugar of Milk		
Mining Sals Drums wks	..	.83
Monobromobenzene See Bromobenzene		
Monacetone, See Acetone		
Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene		
Monethylaniline, 900 lb dra.	..	1.05
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate		
100 lb dra.	3.95	4.30
NAPHTHA, see Solvent Naphtha		
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls		
wks	.04%	.05
Balls, 250 lb wks	.05%	.08
Crushed, chipped bgs., wks	..	.04%
Crude, imp., bags	.013%	.02%
NICKEL		
Ingot 100 lb kegs	..	.35
Chloride, bbls kegs	.21	.24
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY	.25	.38
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY	.08	.08%
Double 400 lb bbls NY	.08%	.09
Sulfate, See Nickel Salt, single		
Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb.	..	24.00
Nitroline, Free 40% 8 lb. tins c-l D.	1.10	1.20
NITRATE SODA, spot, See Sodium Nitrate		
Nitro Caks, bulk wks	4.50	5.50
500 lb bbls	13.00	14.00
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1,000 lb. dra		
wks	.08%	.09%
Redistilled, 1,000 dra wks D.	.09%	.10%
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	..	.25
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb dra		
wks	.14	.15

Chemicals

Ochre Potash Salts

a close. Sales in good quantities were made through July and into early August.

Meta-Nitroaniline — Demand is slight but quotations are unchanged.

Meta-Nitro-Para-Toluidine — Demand has lessened due to a seasonal falling off in dry color movement. Prices are firm at \$1.75 lb.

Meta-Phenylenediamine — Quiet and unchanged in price.

Meta-Toluylenediamine — Competition remains sharp, but open quotations show no variation.

Methanol—Market is firm as to prices at recent advance. While a lessening of demand has been anticipated by many factors, so far it has failed to materialize. Quotations for tanks, drum cars and less carlots are: Denaturing grade 70c, 73c, 75c gal.; pure 75c, 78c, 80c; 97% 67c, 70c, 72; 95% 65c, 68c 70c.

Methyl Acetone — Prices remain firm at 75c gal. for tanks, 78c for drum cars, and 80c for l-c-l.

Naphthalene—Market is dull at low prices.

Nitrobenzene — Makers are firm at last week's advance to 9½¢@ 10½¢ lb for oil of myrbane. Demand is of good proportions.

Ortho-Toluidine — Demand continues to increase from flotation quarters. Quotations are firm and unchanged.

Para-Nitroaniline — Makers are maintaining prices at firm unchanged figures of 44¢@45¢ lb. Demand has lessened due to seasonal decline in dry color movement.

Para-Phenylenediamine — Quiet and unchanged at \$1.20 lb.

Phenol—Competition is sharp but schedule prices are unchanged.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand is steady and prices are unchanged.

Potash Caustic—Quiet but firm at unchanged prices.

Pyridine—Market remains very dull at recent low prices of \$3.65 gal. on spot.

Sodium Naphthionate—Competition is sharp but open quotations are unchanged.

Ochre	..	.08%
Oil Fuel See Fuel Oil		
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene		
Orange Mineral, 1100 lb cks NY D.	..	.14%
700 lb bbls NY	..	.14%
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kegs D.	2.20	2.25
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb dra	D.	2.50
Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, see Dichlorobenzene		
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb.		
dra. wks	.32	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	D.	.85
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb dra.		
wks	.13	.15
Ortho-Toluidine 350 lb bbls	..	.27
PALLADIUM, metal 100s. lots	80.00	81.00
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb.		
kegs	1.00	1.05
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs D.	..	1.15
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs D.	1.25	1.30
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 150 lb bbls.		
wks	.17	.20
25-50 lb kegs	..	.21
Paraldehyde 110-55 gal dra USP		
tech	.28	.28
Para-Cymene Refd. 110 gal. dra. gal.	2.35	2.50
Paraformaldehyde, USP, 100 lb c-l D.	.42%	.45
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb		
bbls	.50	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls.		
wks single bbls	.44	.45
ara-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb dra.		
wks	..	.32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb.		
bbls	2.75	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls D.	.60	.55
Para-Nitrodimethylaniline, 120 lb.		
bbls	.92	.94
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls D.	..	.30
Para-oxo Benzaldehyde, 100 lb.		
kegs	..	1.70
Para-Phenidin, 500 lb dra.	1.55	1.80
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb.		
bbls	..	1.20
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb.		
bbls	.40	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb.		
bbls, wks	.13	.30
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks D.	.60	.60
PARIS GREEN.		
Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs	.19	.20
Keps, 100 lb.	.21	.22
Kits, 56, 28, 14 lb.	.22	.23
Package, 5 and 2 lb.	.23	.24
Package 1 lb. ½ lb. ¼ lb.	.25	.26
Paris White, see Whiting French		
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls D.	.03%	.03
Dark Amber, 300 lb tons	..	.04%
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls	..	.04%
Cream White USP 300 lb bbls D.	.07	.07%
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls D.	..	.07%
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls D.	..	.12%
Phenol, see also acid carbolide		
Makers 950 lb drums spot	..	.17
Small drums 250-100 lb	..	.19
Open market drums	..	.21
Natural 240 lb des dra. wks D.	..	..
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb.		
kegs	1.23	1.29
Phosgene, 100 lb. cylinders	..	..
Phosphorus Oxchloride, 175 lb cyl D.	.35	.40
Phosphorus, red 110 lb c-l	.68	.70
Yellow 110 lb c-l wks	..	.32
Imported, 110 lb c-l wks D.	.35	.37%
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl.		
wks	..	.45
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls.		
wks	.13	.20
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks	ten.	24.00
Plaster Paris, techn., 250 lb bbls bbl.	..	3.70
Platinum metal soft, 10 oz lots oz.	..	115.00
POTASH SALTS, rough		
Pot. Murate, basis 80% bags ton	..	34.90
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bgs. ton	..	45.85
Pot. & Mag., Sulfate, basis 48%		
bags	..	26.38
Manure Sals basis 30% bulk ton	..	18.00
Manure Sals, basis 20% bulk ton	..	11.35
Kalnit. basis, 12.4% bulk ton	..	8.50
Discounts 50 tons, 5%; 500 tons 10%		
Bulk in bags, 02.00 extra		
Prices c-lf. Atlantic & Gulf Ports		

PHENOL, U. S. P.

Ice Crystals

New York Warehouse Stocks

Para Chlor
PHENOL

F. P. min. 42.5° C.

Ortho Chlor
PHENOL

F. P. min. 8° C.

and

Ortho-Nitro-Para-Chlor-PHENOL

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designates

WOOD ALCOHOL

DIAMOND BRAND

designates

QUALITY

THE CLEVELAND CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
CLEVELAND OHIO

Potassium Acetate
Soda Ash

POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb. bags .....	.39	.30
Second Harda, bags .....	.26	.28
Bicarbonate crys 320 lb bbls .....	.09	.09½
Bicarbonate crys., 725 lb cks .....	.08½	.08½
Powd., 725 lbs., wks .....	.11	.12
Bicarbonate, 300 lb bbls .....	.16	.17
Import, 112 lb bbls .....	.18	.19
Bisulfate, 100 lb bags .....	..	.30
Bromate, 100 lb. cs .....	..	.35
BROMIDE, USP, crys., 450 lb bbls .....	.48	.49
Granular, 300 lb bbls .....	.48	.49
Cases, 100 lb .....	..	.50
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs .....	.38	.41
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks .....	.05½	.05½
80-85% hydrated, 800 lb Casks .....	.05½	.05½
90-95% calc. casks .....	.06½	.06½
96-98% calc. casks .....	.08½	.07
99% calc. casks .....	..	.07½
USP, 100 lb bags .....	.11	.11½
99% CP, casks .....	..	.12½
Chlorate, crys., 112 lb. bags e-l wks .....	.08½	.09
Imp., 112 lb NY .....	.08½	.08½
Powd., 112 lb bags wks .....	.08½	.09
Imp., bags NY .....	.08½	.08½
Gran. imp., 112 lb bags NY .....	.10½	.11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY .....	..	.07
Chloride, crys. bbls .....	.05½	.05½
Chromate, bags .....	.37	.38
Citrate, USP, 50 lb .....	..	.60
Cyanide, 110 lb cases .....	.55	.57½
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls .....	.11	.12
Imp., 550 lb bbls .....	.11	.12
Nitrate, see Saltpetre	..	..
Oxalate, neutral, 225 lb bbls .....	.16	.17
Perchlorate 112 lb bags .....	.11	.12
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb & 100 lb drs. wks .....	.16½	.18
Imp., 112 lb drs. .....	.15½	.14½
Prussiate red, 220 lb. bags .....	.39	.40
Prussiate, yellow 500 lb casks .....	.18	.18½
Sulfocyanide, CP, 25 lb jars .....	..	.50
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb bags .....	..	.51
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls .....	..	.35
Pyridine, 50 gal drs .....	..	3.80
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury	..	..
Quinone, 100 lb bags	1.75	2.35
S SALT, 250 lbbs, wks .....	.45	.47
Red Lead, See Lead Oxide	..	..
Saccharine Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls .....	.20	.20½
Imp., USP, 300 lb bbls .....	.19	.19½
Sol Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride	..	..
Sol Soda, see Sodium Carbonate	..	..
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride	..	..
Salt Cake 94-96% e-l wks	19.00	20.00
White, 87% wks	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double refined	..	..
Granular, 450-500 lb bbls. e-l wks .....	..	.06
Low e-l wks .....	.06½	.06½
Powdered, bbls., e-l wks .....	..	.07½
Large Crystals, bbls e-l wks .....	..	.08
Triple Refined Gran., bbls., low e-l wks .....	.06½	.06½
Satin White, 500 lb bbls .....	..	.01½
SILICA	..	..
Crude, bulk, mines	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated, bags	15.00	20.00
Air floated, bags	22.00	26.00
Extra, floated, bags	55.00	65.00
SILVER, metal, American on .....	.64	.64½
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs .....	.30	.35
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls .....	.38	.30
Green, USP, 450 lb bbls .....	.07½	.08½
SODA ASH, 58% light	..	..
1-4 bags delivered NY 100 lb.	2.19	..
5 & Up bags, del'd NY 100 lb.	2.04	..
1-4 bbls. del'd NY 100 lb.	2.44	..
5 & Up bbls del'd NY 100 lb.	2.39	..
Contract, Basis 58% Light e-l bags wks	1.38	..
58% dense e-l bags wks 100 lb.	1.50	..
Prompt and spot, basis 58% Light bags e-l wks 100 lb.	1.45	..
58% dense e-l bags wks 100 lb.	1.45	..
Prompt and spot basis 58% e-l wks	1.50	..

Chemicals

Soda Caustic
Tri-Sodium Phosphate

Sodium Nitrate—Some better sales were noted in the closing weeks of August at the scheduled price. The September price of \$2.36 100 lbs. is now in effect.

Sodium Prussiate—Domestic makers continue to control the market and prices are firm and unchanged in all directions.

Sodium Sulfide—Market continues in a soft condition due to heavy supplies and small buying interest.

Solvent Naphtha—In very slight demand although open quotations are unchanged.

Toluene—Lacquer makers are estimated to be taking about forty per cent of the quantities taken before substitutes at lower prices were developed. Open quotations are unchanged but supplies are very free.

Toners—Sales are being made at an average rate for all grades with makers holding firm at the quoted prices.

Xylene—Conditions surrounding this product are similar to those surrounding toluene. Open quotations are unchanged, but the market is soft.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil—Market generally unchanged with prices well maintained at the former level.

Chinawood Oil—Continues to show an easy tendency on this market with offerings heard at 17½¢ @17¼¢ lb and few buyers in the market. Prompt and futures from the coast are likewise easier at 14¾¢ lb for October-November and 14¼¢ lb for January-February-March. China alone maintains its firm position with the result that dealers here are not purchasing at the prices quoted.

Coconut Oil—Has been unsteady of late and prices on all grades are generally lower. Towards the end of last week the spot market showed signs of strengthening. Ceylon tanks are quoted at 9¼¢@9¾¢ lb; Manila tanks spot at 10½¢@11¢ lb and Coast tanks at 8¾¢@8¾¢ lb.

Cod Oil—Is holding up well on an average demand noted. Sales of oils in barrels are reported at 62¢ @64¢ gal. spot.

SODA CAUSTIC, 76% solid	..	..
1-4 drums del'd, NY 100 lb	3.91	..
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.	3.76	..
Ground & Flake 76%	..	..
1-4 drums, del., NY 100 lb.	4.31	..
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.	4.16	..
1-4 bbls del. 100 lb.	4.58	..
5 & Up bbls del. 100 lb.	4.41	..
Contract basis 76% e-l wks 100 lb.	3.10	..
Pmpt., and spot Basis 76% e-l wks	3.20	..
Contract 74% low grade e-l wks flat	3.02	..
Ground & Flake, 76% pmpt. and spot, wks e-l drs 100 lb.	3.60	..
USP, stick, 10 lb cans .....	.19	.21
Pure, stick, by alcohol .....	.35	.27
Soda Sal, see Sodium Carbonate	..	..
Sodium Metal, 12½ lb. bricks .....	.37	..
SODIUM ACETATE, crys., 450 lb bbls wks .....	.04½	.05
Aluminate, 500 lb bbls wks .....	.07½	.08
Aluminum Sulfate, see Alum Soda	..	..
Arsenate, 4 lb mtl. wks drms gal. ....	.60	.60
Drums, 8 lb material, wks gal.	1.00	1.20
Benzoate, USP, 100 lb bbls .....	.60	.65
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls NY 100 lb.	2.41	..
Bbls e-l wks	2.00	..
112 lb bags e-l wks	2.25	..
112 lb bags NY	2.68	..
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks .....	.08½	.08½
Bisulfite, dry powder 500 lb bbls wks .....	..	.08½
Imported .....	..	.08
BROMIDE, USP 450 lb bbls .....	.48	.49
Cases, 50 lb .....	.48	.49
Imp., USP, 220 lb cases .....	.44½	.45
Bromate, 100 lb cs .....	..	1.15
Carbonate Sal Soda 350 lb bbls le-l NY	1.80	1.85
Works e-l	1.10	1.20
Monohydrate, 400 lb. bbl. le-l NY .....	..	2.40
Pure photographic 100 lb. Imported, 112 lb. bags .....	.06½	.06½
Chloride, tech	12.00	15.00
CP, 300 lb. bbls .....	.06	.06
Chlorate, 112 lb bags wks .....	.06½	.06½
bags .....	.06	.06
Chromate 800 lb bbl .....	..	.08
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb drums wks .....	..	.30
e-l wks .....	..	.19
Imp., 95-97% 100 lb drs .....	..	.19
e-l wks .....	..	.18
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks .....	.08½	.09
Imp., 700 lb cks .....	.09	.10
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic	..	..
Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb chys .....	..	.05
14½ soln., 50 lb chys .....	..	.04
Hydroxide, 200 lb. bbls for wks .....	.12	.24
Fur Stripping 50 cans .....	.20	.25
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pes. crys. 375 lb bbls., wks 100 lb.	2.65	2.65
Bbls, e-l wks .....	..	2.50
100 lb. bags wks	2.80	2.90
Imp. 100 lb.	2.75	3.00
Regular crys., bbls. wks 100 lb.	2.40	2.65
Bbls., e-l wks	2.40	2.60
Kags, wks	2.35	2.45
Imp. 100 lb.	2.35	2.45
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls .....	.70	.75
Molybdate 100 lb bags .....	..	1.10
Naphthionate, 300 lb. bbls .....	.54	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bags e-l NY .....	..	2.36
Sept. Shipment .....	..	2.36
Double Refined 400 lb bbls. Gran. e-l wks .....	..	.08½
Nitrite 500 lb bbls spot makers .....	..	.09
Imp., 650 lb casks .....	.08½	.09
Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls. wks .....	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb. bags .....	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls .....	.21	.22
Imp., 225 lb drs .....	.21	.22
Peroxide, 200 lb cases .....	..	.27
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb Bbls	3.25	3.55
Imp. 100 lb.	3.12½	3.15
USP, Gran., 275 bbls .....	.07	.07½
Imp, Gran. ....	.04½	.05½
USP, Cryst. 275 bbls07½	.08
Mono-sodium 100 lb bags20	.31
Tri-sodium tech e-l bbls 100 lb.	3.90



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Solvay Sodium Nitrite

Solvay 58% Soda Ash

Dense—Light

Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)

Solvay 76% Caustic Soda

Solid—Flake—Ground

Solvay Super Alkali

Solvay Snowflake Crystals

(Trademark Registered)

Solvay Laundry Soda

Solvay Cleansing Soda

Solvay Tanners Alkali

Solvay Tanners Soda

Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda

Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%



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Sodium Picramate
Toluene

SODIUM		
Picramate, 100 lb. kegs	..	.69
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb.	..	.69
bbls	..	.69
PRUSSIAN, yellow, 350 lb. bbls.		
wks	..	.10
Imp. 50 lb. kegs	..	.10
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb. kegs	..	.13
Sulfolate, 100 lb. kegs	..	.37
Sulfate, 40° turbid, tanks	..	.78
wks	..	.85
55 gal. drums wks	..	1.10
40° clear, tanks wks	..	1.10
55 gal. drs. wks	..	1.30
42° turbid tks., wks	..	.80
55 gal. drs. wks	..	.90
42° clear, tanks, wks	..	1.25
55 gal. drs., wks	..	1.35
Sulfenfluoride, 450 lb. bbls NY	..	.045
Stannate, 100 lb. drums	..	.41
Sulfanilate 400 lb. bbls	..	.16
Sulfate, see Glauber's Salt		
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550 lb. bbls.		
e-l wks	..	.02
Imp., 350 lb. bbls	..	.01
Sulfide, 60% solid, 350 lb. drs.		
le-l wks	..	.03
Drs., e-l wks	..	.03
Imp., 700 lb. drs NY	..	.03
60% brkn, 650 lb. drs wks	..	.04
Drs. e-l wks	..	.03
30% crys., 440 lb. bbls wks	..	.02
Imp. 400 lb. bbls	..	.02
Sulfite, crys., 400 lb. bbls wks	..	.03
Anhydrous, USP, 100 lb. kgs	..	.08
Sulfocarbonate, USP, 100 lb. kgs	..	.32
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb. bbls	..	.40
Tungstate, crys., 100 lb. kegs	..	.80
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110 gal.		
drs. wks	..	.40
8,000 gal. tank drs wks	..	.35
STRONTIUM, Bromide, USP, 50 lb.		
kegs	..	.51
Carbonate NF 600 lb. bbls wks	..	.50
100 lb. kgs. wks	..	.08
Nitrate, 600 lb. bbls NY	..	.08
Imported, bbls NY	..	.08
SULFUR		
Crude, fob., mine	..	18.00
Brimstone Broken Rock 250 lb. kegs	..	2.05
e-l	..	2.05
Low e-l bbls NY	..	2.30
Roll, 500 lb. kegs e-l NY	..	2.35
Low e-l bbls NY	..	2.60
Flour, Heavy bag e-l	..	2.50
Light, 100% bags e-l	..	2.60
Rubbermakers 100% 240 lb.	..	2.60
bbls, e-l bags NY	..	2.60
Comm'l 99% e-l 180 lb. bags	..	1.45
NY	..	1.45
For Dyeing, e-l 99% 100 lb.	..	2.40
bags, NY	..	2.40
Flowers, 100% 155 lb. bbls	..	2.45
NY e-l	..	2.45
Precipitated 125 lb. bbls NY	..	.17
Lac., 125 lb. bbls NY	..	.12
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb. drs.		
wks	..	.05
150 lb. cys. wks	..	.05
Yellow, 700 lb. drs wks	..	.09
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb. cyl	..	.17
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb. drs	..	.65
Tar Cokes Oven, Tks., wks	..	.07
Water Gas, Tks., wks	..	.08
Terra Alba No 1 800 lb. bbls 100 lb.	..	1.85
Tetralene, 50 gal. drs wks	..	.30
Thiocarbamid, 170 lb. bbls	..	.22
TIN, metal		
99% American NY	..	.65
Bichloride, 50% sol'n	..	.17
bbls wks	..	.43
Crystals, 500 lb. bbls, wks	..	.43
100 lb. kegs wks	..	.60
Oxide, 300 lb. bbls wks	..	.68
100 lb. kegs wks	..	.61
Recovered bbls	..	.61
Tetrachloride, 100 lb. drs wks	..	.18
Titanium Oxide bbls, wks	..	.14
Toluidine, 350 lb. bbls	..	.94
Sulfate, 350 lb. bbls	..	.80
Toluene, 8,000 gal. tank cars wks	..	.35
110 gal. drs wks	..	.40
Nitration, Tank cars wks	..	.37
Drums wks	..	.43
Wax-corrosive, tank cars wks	..	.38
Drums, wks	..	.41

Chemicals

Corn Oil—The market is quiet with consumers showing little more than routine interest. Crude oil at the mills is quoted at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@9c lb and in barrels New York at 12c@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Cottonseed—Locally the market has reacted a bit from its downward trend of the past several weeks and at last week's closing was quoted at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@14c lb. Sales for September were made on about the same level. From a selling standpoint the market was quiet, but in spite of this a firmer tone prevailed.

Greases—Are quoted lower this week on an average sale at 10c@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb for choice white; 8c lb for yellow; 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb for house and brown unchanged at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Linseed Oil—Continues to show an easy trend. Crushers now quote 11.8c lb for spot carlots and a like figure for September-December deliveries. Tanks are likewise lower at 11.0c lb. Consuming interest at the moment is of a routine nature.

Neatsfoot Oil—Higher prices are being asked for CP oil on this market with the other grades steady and unchanged. Factors report a fair movement into consumers' hands.

Olive Oil—On receipt of higher cable quotations on denatured oil from Spain, sellers here advanced their inside prices to \$1.30@\$1.35 gal. last week. The position is very firm and the consuming interest has picked up with the advance. Foots are also quoted higher and spot and shipment are named on the same level of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Palm Oil—Both Lagos and Niger are quoted at lower levels on a generally quiet market. Sales of Lagos are reported at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb and Niger is held at 8c@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Peanut Oil—Continues to be quoted in a nominal way with little activity noted in the past two weeks.

Rapeseed Oil—Further slight reductions occurred in the rapeseed market last week and sellers now quote 85c@86c gal. for Japanese and 92c@94c gal. for English with only fair interest on the buyers' part.

Toluidine
Corn Oil, Crude

Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb. drs wks	..	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	..	.85	.90
Para Red bbls	..	.75	.80
Toluidine	..	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50 gal. drs wks	..	3.80	3.90
Tribromophenol, 100 lb. cases	..	1.10	1.10
Triphenylguanidine	..	.70	.75
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb. bbls	..	.75	.75
Tungsten, NY	..	10.50	11.00
Ultramarine Blue	..	.15	.25
Urea, Pure, 112 lb. cases	..	.18	.30
Venetian Red	..	.30	.30
Vermilion Amer., 100 lb. kegs	..	.35	.40
English bags	..	1.45	1.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white			
XYLENE, 3° dist. range nitration			
110 gal. drs., NY	..	.70	nom.
5° dist. range, 8,000 gal. tanks	..	.55	nom.
wks	..	.60	nom.
110 gal. drs wks	..	.55	nom.
10° dist. range drums, wks	..	.50	nom.
Tanks wks	..	.50	nom.
Com'l 110 gal. drs. wks	..	.41	nom.
Tanks wks	..	.38	nom.
Xylidine crude	..	.35	.35
Redwood	..	.38	.40
ZINC METAL, high grade			
e-l NY	..	7.75	7.80
Ammonium Chloride, powd. 400 lb.	..	.06	.06
bbls	..	.09	.10
Carb., tech. bbls NY	..	.10	.10
USP, 100 lb. kegs	..	.08	.08
Chloride, fused 600 lb. drs wks	..	.08	.08
Drs. e-l wks	..	.08	.08
Granulated, 500 lb. bbls wks	..	.06	.06
Imported dr NY	..	.06	.06
Solution 50% tank wks 100 lb.	..	2.00	2.00
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	..	.40	.41
Dust, 100 lb. tins wks	..	.10	.10
500 lb. bbls kegs e-l wks	..	.09	.09
500 lb. bbls kegs le-l wks	..	.09	.09
Oxide, Amer., Bags wks	..	.07	.07
Amer 300 lb. bbls wks	..	.07	.07
French, 300 lb. bbls wks	..	.10	.12
Bbl. e-l wks	..	.10	.12
Bags e-l wks	..	.10	.12
USP, 100 lb. bbls e-l	..	.15	.15
10-25 bbl lots	..	.15	.15
8bbl lots	..	.16	.16
1bbl lots	..	.17	.17
Imported, white seal, bbls	..	.12	.13
Green seal, bbls	..	.11	.12
Red seal, bbls	..	.10	.11
Sulfate, USP, 50 lb. bbls	..	.31	.34
Sulfate, 400 lb. bbls wks	..	.05	.05
Bbls e-l wks	..	.05	.05
USP, 100 lb. bbls	..	.08	.09
Sulfide, 500 lb. bbls	..	.30	.32
Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb. kegs	..	.29	.30
Zirconium, oxide, pure	..	.45	.50
Semi-refined bags	..	.08	.10
Natural, bags	..	.03	.08

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb. bbls	..	.12	.13
80 lb. cases	..	.13	.14
No. 3	..	.12	.12
Blown, 400 lb. bbls	..	.18	.18
China Wood bbls spot NY	..	.17	.18
Tanks, Spot NY	..	.16	.16
Coast tanks	..	.14	.15
Coconut Ceylon 375 lb. bbls NY	..	.10	.11
8,000 gal. tanks NY	..	.09	.09
Cochin, 375 lb. bbls NY	..	.11	.11
Tanks, NY	..	.10	.10
Manila bbls NY	..	.10	.11
Tanks, NY	..	.09	.09
Tanks Pacific Coast	..	.08	.08
Edible bbls NY	..	.12	.13
Cod Newfoundland, 50 gal. bbls	..	.62	.64
Tanks, NY	..	.57	.59
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	..	.08	.08
Corn, ref., 375 lb. bbls NY	..	.14	.14
Tanks	..	.12	.12
Crude tanks mills	..	.08	.09
Bbls NY	..	.12	.12

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Toluol



Cottonseed Oil, Crude Whale Oil, Crude

Cottonseed crude, mill	11 1/2	12
PSY, 100 bbls spot	13 1/4	14
Sept	13 1/4	13 1/2
White, 100 bbls lots NY	13 1/4	13 1/2
Winter yellow 100 bbls NY	14	14
Degre, Amer., 50 gal. bbls NY	04 1/4	04 1/2
English, light bbls NY	05 1/4	05 1/2
Brown, bbls NY	04 1/4	04 1/2
Light brown, bbls NY	04 1/4	04 1/2
Dark, bbls NY	03 1/4	04
Neutral, bbls NY	07 1/2	12
Moslen, bbls NY	08	08
Greases choice white bbls NY	10	10 1/2
Yellow	08	08
House	07 1/4	07 1/2
Brown	07 1/4	07 1/2
Herring, Tanks, Coast	nom.	nom.
Horse, 375 lb bbls NY	10	nom.
Lard, prime steam bbls	15	15 1/2
Compound, bbls	13 1/2	14
LARD OIL, edible prime	17	17
Off prime bbls	12 1/2	12 1/2
Extra bbls	12 1/2	12 1/2
Extra, No. 1, bbls	11 1/2	11 1/2
No. 1 bbls	11 1/2	11 1/2
No. 2, bbls	11 1/2	11 1/2
LINSEED, raw c-l bbls spot	11.8	11.8
Five bbls raw	12.2	12.2
Tanks, raw	11.0	11.0
Bld., 50 lb lot wks	12.9	12.9
Dbl. boiled 5 bbl	12.6	12.6
Sept-Dec c-l wks	11.8	11.8
Imported bbls NY	gal.	gal.
Tanks, NY	gal.	gal.
Menhaden, crude tanks, Balt	gal.	47 1/2
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal.	68
Yellow, bleached bbls NY	gal.	68
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal.	70
Blown bbls NY	gal.	10
Mineral oil, white, 50 gal. bbls gal.	80	90
Russian gal.	95	1.00
Nestafot 30° ct., bbls NY	gal.	18 1/2
Pure bbls NY	gal.	15 1/2
CP bbls NY	gal.	18 1/4
Extra bbls NY	gal.	12
No. 1, bbls NY	gal.	11 1/2
Oil, No. 1, bbls NY	gal.	12 1/2
No. 2, bbls NY	gal.	11
No. 3, bbls NY	gal.	10 1/2
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.30
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	1.35
Foots bbls NY	gal.	0.08
Shipments	gal.	0.08 1/2
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	gal.	0.08 1/2
Niger casks	gal.	0.08
Bonny Old Calabar casks	gal.	nom.
Palm Kernel bbl NY	gal.	10 1/4
Casks	gal.	10
Peanut refined bbls NY	gal.	16 1/2
Crude, mill buyers' tks	gal.	13
Crude, bbls NY	gal.	14 1/2
Perilla bbls NY	gal.	13 1/2
Tanks, NY	gal.	11 1/2
Pongroed, bbls NY	gal.	1.70
Rapeseed, bbls NY Japanese	gal.	0.85
English	gal.	0.92
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.09
Red Oil, distilled bbls	gal.	10
Tanks	gal.	10 1/2
Saponified, bbls	gal.	0.08
Tanks	gal.	10 1/2
Salmon, 8,000 gal. tks Coast	gal.	0.50
Rapeseed, Tanks, Pacific Coast	gal.	0.57
Sesame, edible yellow bbls	gal.	14
White	gal.	15
Sod Oil, bbls NY	gal.	40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac. Ct.	gal.	10 1/2
Crude, tks, NY	gal.	11 1/2
Crude, bbls, NY	gal.	13 1/2
Refined bbls NY	gal.	18
Sperm, 38° ct., blend, bbls NY gal.	83	88
45° cold test blend bbls NY gal.	83	84
STEARIC ACID.		
Double pressed, bags dist.	13 1/4	13 1/2
Double pressed, bags saponified	13 1/4	13 1/2
Carlots	13	13
Triple pressed bags dist.	15 1/4	15 1/2
Carlots	15	15
Stearine Oleo bbls	11 1/2	11 1/2
Tallow edible, tierces	11	11
City Extra loose	08 1/2	08 1/2
Tallow Oil, acidless tks, NY	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bbls, c-l NY	11 1/2	11 1/2
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal.	78
Bleed, winter bbls NY	gal.	78
Extra blend, bbls NY	gal.	80
Crude No. 1, tanks coast	gal.	80
Crude No. 2, tanks coast	gal.	80
Crude No. 3, tanks coast	gal.	80

Oils & Fats

Red Oil—On a fairly active market sales were made at unchanged prices.

Stearic Acid—Inquiry continues in good volume and sellers are taking orders at the quoted prices of 13c lb for double-pressed in carlots and 13 1/4c lb in less carlots; triple-pressed at 15c lb in carlots and 15 1/4c lb in less carlots.

Stearine Oleo—Producers report a quiet movement of all supplies into consumption at firm unchanged prices. No change is anticipated.

Tallow—Conditions surrounding this market are unchanged. All production is finding an outlet, but buying is far from active.

Tallow Oil—Makers quote unchanged prices and report no new features.

Whale Oil—Market is quiet at firm unchanged prices. Demand is of a thoroughly routine character.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Albumen—Edible egg is quiet and unchanged at \$1.00 lb spot with the possibility of shading this figure on actual business. Technical is unchanged. Blood and vegetable albumens are moving at a steady rate.

Blood—Continues firm in all markets on a very fair inquiry. Sales were made last week on the basis of \$4.10 unit spot New York. Chicago is quoted at \$4.25 and from the information available is firm at that figure. South American is unchanged and steady at \$4.00.

Bone Meal—Importers state that parcels of European material continue to find a ready market in this country at \$31.00 ton for 3 and 50%, New York. Domestic price is unchanged.

Accelerators—There is the usual movement into consumers' hands noted with prices well maintained at sellers' quotations.

Divi Divi—Consuming interest has fallen off to a point where it is now routine. The few offerings from abroad are at \$41.00 ton for shipment.

Fish Scrap—Sales were made last week at \$4.00 and 10c unit, f. o. b. Chesapeake factories, which figure represents an advance over

Yolk Oil Glue

Yolk Oil, bbls	11	12
Turkey Red Oil, single bbls	14	16
Double		
Walnut, crude bbls NY		

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen, Egg edible	1.00	1.02
Tech., 100 lb drs	.97	.99
Blood, 225 lb bbls	.50	.50
Vegetable edible	.60	.65
Technical	.50	.55
Ammonium Sulfate, See Chemicals		
Annatto, fine	.41	.48
Arnall, double 600 lb bbls	.13	.14
Triple, 600 lb bbls	.16	.17
Cases, 600 lb bbls	.18	.20
Asbestos, c-l	16.60	18.00
le-1	20.00	22.00
Bees Wax, white cases	.58	.60
Yellow, refined cases	.46	.48
Crude, bags	.40	.41
Commercial, cs.	.27	.28
Blood dried fob NY	unit	4.10
Chicago	unit	4.25
S. Am. Shipment	unit	4.00
Bone Raw, Chicago	ton	32.00
Bone Meal 3 & 50 1 MP	ton	32.50
Bone Ash, 100 lb bags	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls		.08 1/4
Candelilla Wax, bags	.33	.35
Carnauba Wax, Flor., bags	.50	nom.
Powd.	.50	nom.
No. 1, Yellow bags	.48	.49
No. 2, regular bags	.43	.44
No. 2, N. Country bags		nom.
No. 3, N. Country bags	.36	.38
No. 3, chalky bags	.36	.38
CHARCOAL		
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	.18	.19
Spot NY	.24	.26
Wood, powd., 100 lb bbls	.04	.05
Willow, powd 100 lb wks bbls	.06	.08 1/4
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks, wks	.01 1/4	.01 1/4
Bbls, wks	.02 1/4	.02 1/4
Powd., 60% 100 lb bags wks	.05 1/4	.05 1/4
Decolorized bags wks	.06 1/4	.07
Cudbear, English	.17	.18
Cutch Rangoon 100 lb bales		.18
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	.13	.14
Borneo solid, 100 lb bales	.05 1/4	.05 1/4
Cyanamide, bulk c-l wks Amm unit.	1.90	2.05
Imp.	1.00	2.30
Dextrin, white corn 140 lb bags.		
c-l	100 lb	3.87
bags c-l	100 lb	3.97
Canary	100 lb	3.92
bags le-1	100 lb	4.02
Potato, white 220 lb bags le-1		.08 1/4
Yellow, 220 lb bags		.08 1/4
Tapioca, 200 lb. bags 1-c-l	.07 1/4	.08 1/4
Divi Divi Extract	.04	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton	42.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselsuhr		
Egg Yolk, 200 lb cs	.70	.72
Ester Gums		
Dark, 280 lb. bbls.	.13 1/4	.14
Light, 280 lb. bbls.	.14	.14 1/4
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	4.00
Acid Bulk Y & 3 1/2, Deliv.		
Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	3.50
Flavine Lemon 55 lb cs	.90	.95
Orange 70 lb cs	.85	.90
Food Flour	.02 1/4	.04
Furits, solid 50 lb boxes	.20	.23
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	.20	.23
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls	.09	.10
Furits, sticks	ton	30.00
Chips	.04	.05
Gall extract	.30	.31
Gambier 25% Bl., 450 lb bbls	.13	.14
Common 200 lb cases	.08	.09
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags		.23
Gelatin, Technical 100 lb cs	.45	.50
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry 70°		
bags c-l NY	100 lb	3.14
80° bags c-l NY	100 lb	3.24
Tanners' Spel 100 lb bgs 100 lb		3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	.23	.26
Medium white, bbls	.20	.24
French bbls	.18	.25
High Grade, bbls	.35	.40
Bone, regular, bbls	.10	.12
Fish, bbls	1.50	1.75
Hide bbls	.14	.24



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SALES AGENTS

Gums
Oak Bark

Industrial Raw Materials

Osage Orange
Whiting

GUM, Accroides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	.03 1/4	.04 1/2
Powdered, 150 lb bags	.06	.06 1/2
Accroides, Yel. 150-200 lb bags	.18	.20
Animal (Zanzibar) Bean and pea		
250 lb. cases	.40	.45
Glassy, 250 lb cases	.60	.65
Asphaltum, Barbados, Manjak		
200 lb bags	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb. cases	.15	.17
Gilsonite selecta 150 lb bgs ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Teob, 120 lb cases	.30	.32
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags		
Water White, . . . . .	.35	.36
Light Amber, . . . . .	.12 1/2	.14
Dark Amber, . . . . .	.08 1/2	.09
Clear Opague, . . . . .	.12	.13
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases, 180 lb bags—		
Pale, E. I. Bold, . . . . .	.18	.18 1/2
Pale, E. I. Chips, . . . . .	.06 1/2	.07
180 lb. bags—		
Copal, Manila, 180-190 P. bales—		
Pale Bold, Loba A, . . . . .	.14	.16 1/2
Pale Bold, Nuba, Loba B, . . . . .	.15	.15 1/2
Pale, Bold, Loba C, . . . . .	.14 1/2	.15
Pale Nuba, P.N, . . . . .	.14	.14 1/2
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases, . . . . .	.16	.18
Copal, Pontianak 224 lb cases—		
Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1, . . . . .	.28	.28 1/2
Pale, genuine split chips, . . . . .	.19	.19 1/2
Damar, Batavia, standard, 134 lb. cases	.37 1/2	.38 1/2
Batavia B Seeds 136 lb cases	.18	.18 1/2
Batavia, P Splinters, 136 lb cases and bags	.09	.09 1/2
Batavia, Dust 140 lb bags	.07	.07 1/2
Singapore No. 1 224 lb cases	.24	.25
Singapore No. 2 224 lb cases	.21	.21 1/2
Singapore No. 3 180 lb bgs	.07	.07 1/2
Elemi, No. 1 80-85 lb cases	.15	.16
No. 2 80-85 lb cases	.14	.15
No. 3, 80-85 lb cases	.13	.14
Kauri No. 1 224-226 lb cases	.07 1/2	.08
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	.44 1/2	.45
Bush Chips, 224-260 lb cases	.38	.40
Pale Chips, 224-260 lb cases	.24 1/2	.26
Brown Chips, 180-200 lb bags	.14 1/2	.16
Bandara, Prime quality 220 lb bags and 300 lb cases	.27	.28
Graphite, crude, 220 lb bags	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls	.05	.09
HEMATINE, Paris, 500 lb bbls	.09	.12
Crysals, 400 lb bbls	.12	.20
Hemlock, 34% 600 lb bbls wks	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Bark, . . . . .	.16.00	
Hypocrite, 51° 600 lb bbls	.12	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	1.28	1.30
30% potato drums	.14	.15
Japan Wax, 224 lb cases	.18	.19
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bags NY	60.00	70.00
Larch 35% 600 lb bbls wks	.03 1/2	.04
Powd., 100 lb. bags wks	.08	.09
Logwood 51° 600 lb bbls	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Lower grades	.07 1/2	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	.12	.15
LOGWOOD, sticks	26.00	37.00
Chips, 150 lb bags	.03	.03 1/2
Madder, Dutch	.30	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls	.03 1/2	nom.
Mangrove, bark, African	.38.00	
Marble Flour, bulk	10.00	12.00
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals		
Montan Wax, crude bags	.06 1/2	.07
Bleached bags	.24	.27
Myrcobalans, 25% liquid bbls	.04	.04 1/2
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	.08	.08 1/2
Myrcobalans, bags J1	45.00	46.00
R2	29.50	30.00
J3	29.50	31.00
New crop	29.50	31.00
Nitrogenous Material bulk		3.00
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	.17	.18
Aleppy bags	.25	nom.
Powd. bags	.23	.24
Oak bark, whole	20.00	22.00
Ground	45.00	50.00
Oak, tanks, wks	.04	.04 1/2
25-25% liq. 600 lb bbls wks	.04	.04 1/2
Solid, powd.	.07 1/2	.08

previous quotations. A somewhat better inquiry has prevailed for the past two weeks.

Gums—Varnish makers are not coming into the market to any extent, as a result of which the position is generally easy. Sellers are not holding large stocks and it is felt that any inquiry would strengthen the market.

Japan Wax—A firm market for spot goods continues and sales are being made at 18c@18 3/4c lb as to seller and quantity. There is an active inquiry from buyers.

Myrcobalans—The market is quiet locally with little heard in the way of either bids or offerings for shipment. Some better activity is expected early in the Fall.

Rosins—In spite of an inquiry which showed little or no abatement last week, the market on common and medium grades of rosin registered a decline. Foreign inquiries continue to be received, although the actual business resulting is not large. Current quotations are: B, \$14.40; D, \$14.55; E, \$15.25; F, \$15.35; G, \$15.45; H, \$15.55; I, \$15.65; K, \$15.70; M, \$15.80; N, \$16.35; WG, \$16.95; WW, \$17.25.

Tankage — The scarcity which has been apparent for two months continued through last week and the market in all positions continues tight. Sellers are asking \$4.50 and 10c unit for what material is available.

Turpentine—Continues to present an easy undertone and reductions were noted last week to 94c@99c gal. on this market. Sellers look to a better inquiry developing from the consuming industry at an early date. Export business is reported in fair volume.

Valonia—Continued high prices for shipment and a firm appearance have not been conducive to volume sales and the spot market is quiet but steady.

Wattle Bark—Slightly firmer prices are heard for future shipments with offerings on the basis of \$41.00@42.00 ton. Interest is routine at this time.

Osage Orange 51° liquid	.07	.07 1/2
Powd, 100 lb bags	.14 1/2	.15
Crystals	.16	.17
Paracoumarone, 230 lb. drums	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd, 200 lb. cases		
118-120 deg. M.P.	.08	.09
123-127 deg. M.P.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
128-132 deg. M.P.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
133-137 deg. M.P.	.08	.08 1/2
138-140 deg. M.P.	.08 1/2	.10
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks unit	.62 1/2	.65
Phosphate Rock, foh., mines		
Florida Pebble 68%	3.00	3.25
Florida Pebble 70%	3.50	3.65
Florida Pebble 72%	3.85	4.00
Florida Pebble, basis 75%-74%		5.35
Florida Pebble, 75%		5.60
Florida Pebble, basis 77%-76%		6.00
Tennessee, 72%		5.50
Pine Oil, atm., dist. bbls	.63	.64
Destructive dist.	.83	.84
Prime	8.00	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls		3.30
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	.04 1/2	.06
Lump, bags	.04	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	.02 1/2	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks	.03	.03 1/2
450 lb bbls c-l	.03 1/2	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls	.04	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb. bales cfr.	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Clarified, 64% bales		.05
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls	.08 1/2	.07
Solid, 100 lb. boxes	.10	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough		14.00
Ground	34.00	35.00
Rosins, (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)		
B,	14.40	I,15.65
D,	14.55	K,15.70
E,	15.25	M,15.80
F,	15.35	N,16.35
G,	15.45	WG,16.95
H,	15.55	WW,17.25
(Solid in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 200 lb)		
Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal bbls	.78	
Second run bbls	.82	
Rotten Stone lump imp. bbls	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	.02	.05
Domestic bags minus	24.00	26.00
Sage Flour 150 lb bags	.04 1/2	.05
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	.01	.01 1/2
bbls		.01 1/2
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks	.03	.03 1/2
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	.09	.10
Powd. 140 lb bgs c-l	.100	3.42
Bags c-l	.100	3.52
Pearl, 140 lb bags	.100	3.32
Bags c-l	.100	3.42
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgs c-l	.04 1/2	.05
Imported bags duty paid	.04 1/2	.05 1/2
Wheat, dom., thick bags	.04 1/2	.07
Thin, bgs	.09 1/2	.10
Sol. Potato	.04	.04 1/2
Sumac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	.05	.06
CP, 450 lb bbls		.10 1/2
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	.11	.11 1/2
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags	18.00	nom.
Ground shipment	62.00	65.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	85.00	90.00
I.A.C. Italian 220 lb bags NY	40.00	50.00
Refined, white bags	50.00	55.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	30.00	35.00
Refined, white bags	38.00	45.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb. bags NY	12.00	15.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	16.00	18.00
Tankage, ground NY	4.50	& .10
High grade fob Chicago	4.25	& .10
So. Am. cfr.,	4.50	& .10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs	.04	.04 1/2
Medium grade, bags	.03	.03 1/2
Low grade, bags	.275	3.00
Tar, Kilo-burnt	.bbl.	14.50
Retort bbls	.bbl.	18.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	2.50	3.00
Turpentine Spirits, bbls	.94	.99
Wood steam Dist., bbls	.84	.88
Valonia Cups 30-31% tan	33.00	34.00
Beard, 42% tan bags	55.00	56.00
Mixture Bark, bags	41.00	42.00
Wattle Bark, bags	40.50	41.00
Extract 55% dble bgs ex-dock		.05 1/2
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks	1.25	
Alba bags NY c-l		18.00
Gilders, bags NY c-l		1.35
French, bags NY c-l	14.50	19.00
English, bags NY c-l	21.00	22.00
Paris white bags c-l	1.00	1.00

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ACIDS—Acetic Anhydrid, 40 demijohns, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; Cresylic, 24 drs., Pickfords Colonial Inc., Rotterdam; 63 cks., Associated Metals & Minerals Corp., Rotterdam; 4 drs., Maillord & Schmiedell, Manchester; Tartaric, 93 bbls., Order, Marseilles; Tetrachlorophthal, 5 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam
ALCOHOL—Denatured, 80 drs., C Esteve, San Juan; Isopropyl, 15 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
AMMONIUM—Muriate, 100 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; Nitrate, 70 cks., R W Greeff & Co., Brevik; 87 cks., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo
ANTIMONY—250 cs., W R Grace & Co., Havre
ARGOLS—50 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples
BARIUM—Chloride, 58 cks., T Goldschmidt Inc., Rotterdam
BARYTES—Quantity Ore & Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; 1 1/40 bgs., Order, Genoa
BISMUTH METAL—11 cs., Merck & Co., London
BLANC FIXE—300 cks., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 12 cks., American Express Co., Newcastle; 124 cks., P Uhlich & Co., Bremen
BONE MEAL—1,950 bgs., Order, Liverpool
BUTYL BUTYRAT—1 drum, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
CASEIN—1,334 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires; 1,668 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Buenos Aires; 667 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires
CHALK—200 bgs., Order, Havre; 200 bbls., Order, Antwerp; Precipitated, 600 bgs., H J Baker & Bros., Bristol
CHEMICALS—80 cs., Buffalo Chemical Co., Havre; 330 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 51 pgs., H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 150 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 17 cks., Order, Bremen; 3 kgs., Order, Hamburg; 151 cks., T Goldschmidt Inc., Rotterdam; 117 brls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 75 drs., P Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 35 brls., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; 140 cks., Rhodia Chemical Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 136 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; 50 pgs., 250 bbls., 150 demijohns, Order, Rotterdam; 35 bbls., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Bremen; 100 bbls., W Schall & Co., Bremen; 1 cse., Mallikrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg; 30 cs., Happel & McAvoy, Hamburg; 20 cks., H Hinrichs Chemical Corp., Hamburg; 10 cks., Order, Hamburg
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—100 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—60 cks., 2 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—181 cks., State Shipping Co., Havre; 18 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 64 cks., H Kastor, Rotterdam; 13 cs., E Fougere & Company, Havre
CLAY—165 cks., J Dixon Crucible Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 820 bgs., Republic Stamping & Enamel Co., Bristol; Burnt, 420 cks., H A Robinson & Co., Hull China, 30 cks., C T Wilson Inc., Bristol; 200 bgs., Order, Bristol
COAL TAR—Distillate, 7 drs., Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool
COLORS—5 cks., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 1 ck., Fidelity Trust Co., Antwerp; 7 bbls., Bank of Manhattan Co., Antwerp; 12 bbls., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 3 cks., 3 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 25 cs., Fourth Street National Bank, Hamburg; 50 cs., M Grumbacher, Hamburg; 14 cs., Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre; 10 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Havre; 5 cks., Order, Havre; 4 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 17 bbls., American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Genoa; 4 bbls., H R Ackerman Genoa; 5 pgs., 2 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Genoa; 15 brls., Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 115 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre 19 cks., American Exchange Pacific

National Bank, Havre; 23 pgs., Sandoz Chem Works Havre; 2 cs., O Hommel Co., Bremen; Bronze, 23 cs., Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 4 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 5 cs., Diamond Decorative Leaf Co., Antwerp; 7 cs., Hemmerding & Co., Hamburg; 38 cs., J Baer Bros., Hamburg; 6 cs., Phoenix Shipping Co., Hamburg; Coal Tar, 119 cks., 8 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; Earth, 15 cks., Grace National Bank, Bremen; 46 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen; 53 cks., Heller & Merz Co., Bremen; 50 cks., C J Osborn Co., Rotterdam; 17 cs., Order, Rotterdam
COPPER—Rhodanide, 7 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, London
COPRA—2,965 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Belize
CUTTLEFISH BONE—12 cks., 4 cs., 21 bgs., Order Bordeaux; 21 cs., Order, Trieste; 215 cs., American Cuttlefish Bone Co., Marseilles
DIVI DIVI—100 bgs., R Desvernine, Curaçao; 641 bgs., R Desvernine, Pampatar
EARTH—Infusorial, 1,920 bgs., Order, Oran; Red, 325 bgs., G Z Collins & Co., Bristol; 51 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol; 31 cks., Order, Bristol
EPSOM SALTS—1,000 bags, C Tennant Sons & Co., Hamburg; 500 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 200 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 5 cks., A de Ronde & Co., London; 3 cks., W Mohrmann, London; Quebracho, 13160 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires; 591 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires; Vegetable, 22 brs., Colonial Merchandise Co., Trieste
FULLERS EARTH—550 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., London; 300 bgs., C B Chrystal & Co., London; 20 bgs., Order, London
GELATINE—60 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Antwerp; 14 cs., Fish Schurman Corp., Rotterdam; 25 kgs., 34 bbls., H A Sinclair, Rotterdam; 120 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam
GLUE—100 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Liverpool; 25 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 20 bgs., Booth & Co., Liverpool; 120 bgs., G H Hemmell, Hull
GLUESTOCK—327 bbls., Bowery & East River National Bank, Rotterdam; 48 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 743 bbls., Order, Genoa
GLYCERIN—20 drs., Order, Liverpool; 40 drs., Order, Havre; 40 pgs., I R F Matrazzo, Santos; 20 drs., Order, Copenhagen; 40 drs., Procter & Gamble Co., Rotterdam; 60 drs., Order, Marseilles; 60 drs., Order, Antwerp; 75 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool; 30 drs., Ashmore Hilton & Co., Liverpool; 10 drs., McKesson & Robbins Inc., Liverpool; 46 drs., Armour & Co., Havana; 50 drs., Order, Barcelona
GLYCOLACIDHYLESTER—1 cse., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
GUMS—23 bbls., Order, Bordeaux; 192 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore; 192 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Singapore; Arabic, 151 bgs., National City Bk., Port Sudan; Benzoin, 5 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, London; Copal, 4,528 bgs., 1,065 sks., L C Gillespie & Sons, Matadi; 111 sks., L C Gillespie & Sons, Matadi; Damar, 64 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 200 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; Hashab, 200 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Port Sudan; 150 bgs., J Munroe & Co., Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Port Sudan; Kauri, 460 sks., 20 cs., Order, Auckland; 247 cs., Patterson Boardman & Knapp, Auckland; 95 cs., Davies Turner & Co., Auckland; 200 cks., Capital National Bank, Auckland; 18 cs., Irving Bk Columbia Trust Co., Auckland; 335 cs., 224 sks., A Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 124 sks., United National Bank, Auckland; 71 cs., 84 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Auck-

land; 267 cs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Auckland; Sandarac, 30 bbls., J T Levy, Casablanca; 16 bbls., G Wills & Sons, Casablanca; 21 bbls., Order, Casablanca; 2 bbls., Order, Hamburg; Tragacanth, 8 cs., Order, Hamburg; 10 cs., W Mohrmann Inc., London; Yacca, 375 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Port Adelaide; 225 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Port Adelaide
IRON OXIDE—12 cks., E M & F Waldo, Liverpool; 65 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 19 cks., J L Smith & Co., Liverpool; 10 cks., Order, Liverpool; 200 bbls., C J Osborn Co., Malaga; 200 bbls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., F B Vandegrift & Co., Malaga; 30 bbls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Lisbon
KINIDINE—2 cs., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam
LIME—Tartrate, 44 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Oran; 44 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Oran; 1,000 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Piraeus
LITHOPONE—1,100 cks., Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam; 40 cks., C J Osborn & Co., Rotterdam
LYCOPODIUM—4 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, London
MAGNESITE—530 tons, Brown Bros & Co., Piraeus
MAGNESIUM—Calcined, 122 cs., Schofield Donald Co., Newcastle; Chloride, 552 drs., Order, Hamburg
MINERAL WHITE—700 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
MONOCHLORACETATE DETHYLE—4 cs., National City Bank, Havre
NAPHTHALENE—48 bgs., C B Richard & Co., London
OCBRE—50 bbls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Marseilles; 100 bbls., Grace National Bank, Marseilles; 19 bbls., L H Butcher & Co., Marseilles; 68 bbls., Wishnick Tupper Co., Marseilles; 621 bbls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 67 bbls., Order, Marseilles
OILS—Cod, 200 bbls., J D Irwin Company, Hull; 20 bbls., R Badcock & Co., Hull; 190 cks., J D Irwin, St Johns; 100 brls., Bowring & Co., St Johns; 50 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; 81 cks., Cook & Swan Co., Halifax; 120 cks., J D Irwin, St Johns; Codliver, 125 brls., A F Roloson, Bergen; 100 brls., Burroughs Wellcome Co., Bergen; 913 brls., Order, Bergen; 31 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St Johns; 127 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St Johns; 150 cs., Order, Oslo; 25 brls., G W Sheldon & Co., Bergen; 50 brls., Hans Hinrich Chem Corp., Bergen; 50 brls., O Washoe, Bergen; 25 bbls., Paris Laboratory, Bergen; Cotton 100 cks., Aspergren & Co., Havre; 570 bbls., Order, Hull; Fusel, 14 brls., De Mattia Chemical Co., New Westminster; Haarlem, 5 cs., Kronfeld Saunders & Co., Rotterdam; Linseed, 100 brls., McDonagh & Sons, Rotterdam; Olive, 200 cs., Cellas Inc., Genoa; 525 cs., La Montagne Inc., Bordeaux; 1,000 cs., F Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 340 cs., G W Sheldon & Co., Leghorn; 235 cs., F H Leggett & Co., Leghorn; 1,000 cs., A Violi, Genoa; 570 cs., S Pastene & Co., Genoa; 3,220 cs., Order, Genoa; 1,010 cs., Order, Leghorn; 100 drs., Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 154 bbls., Order, Nide; 100 bbls., Irving Bank, Barcelona; 187 cs., F H Leggett & Co., Malaga; 100 cs., Pizzar & Laria, Genoa; 200 cs., Poletti & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., R C Williams & Co., Inc., Genoa; 140 cs., Von Bremen Asche Co., Genoa; 475 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Genoa; 290 cs., B Bendin Inc., Genoa; 100 cs., Parodi Erminio & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Order, Genoa Palm, 783 drs., Niger Co., Matadi; 819,450 kilos, Niger, Matadi; 30 bbls., Order, Liverpool; Peanut, 31 cs., Tuck Wah Hongkong; Rape, 200 bbls., Order, Hull; 10 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; Seal, 294 tons, 65 cks., Cook & Swan St Johns; Sesame, 375 drs., Order, Rotterdam; 37 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 65 drs., Pickfords Colonial Inc., Rotterdam; 68 drs., Order, Trieste; Soya, 150 bbls., Or-

der Hull; 25 drs., Order, Copenhagen; Veget-
able 60 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 2,350 cs., Bal-
timore Trust Co., Marseilles

POTASSIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate 100 kgs.,
Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam; Caustic, 25
cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg;
15 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 36 drs., W
F George Chemical Co., Hamburg; **Muriate**,
450 bgs., Potash Importing Corp of Amer-
ica, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 500 bgs., G W Shel-
don & Co., Bordeaux; 100 cks., Order, Ham-
burg; 1,016 bgs., Kuttroff Piekhardt & Co.,
Bordeaux; **Sulfate**, 5,100 bgs., Potash Import-
ing Corp of America, Hamburg

SALT—250 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., Bremen

SHELLAC—1,400 bgs., International Banking
Corp., Calcutta; 600 bgs., Chase National
Bank, Calcutta; 50 bgs., Guaranty Trust
Co., Calcutta 1,508 bgs., Order, Calcutta;
160 cs., C F Gerlach, Rotterdam; **Button**
Lac, 5 cs., International Banking Corp.,
Calcutta; **Seed Lac**, 550 bgs., International
Banking Corp., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Seaboard
National Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., British
Bank of South America, Calcutta; 1,023 bgs.,
Order, Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Acetate Anhydrous, 96 drs.,
Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Hydro-**
sulfate, 25 kgs., Order, Liverpool; **Nitrate**,
2,600 bgs., W K Grace & Co., Caleta Coloso;
2,206 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Mejillones;
6,492 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta;
65,937 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique.
2,323 bgs. R W Greiff & Co., Brevik; 4,036
bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta;
6,696 bgs., 9,419 bgs., Anglo South American
Trust Co., Iquique; 4,974 bgs., 39 cks., R
W Greiff & Co., Brevik; 5,214 bgs., W R
Grace & Co., Iquique; 19 cks., R W Greiff
& Co., Oslo; **Nitrite**, 19 cks., R W Greiff
& Co., Brevik; **Peroxide**, 20 cs., Cooper
& Cooper, Havre; **Prussiate**, 36 cks., Order,
Hamburg; **Silico Fluoride**, 109 cks., Order,
Copenhagen; **Sulfate**, 100 cks., Order, Rot-
terdam, **Sulfide**, 50 drs., A Klipstein & Co.,
Rotterdam

SULPHUR—200 cks., Heemsoth Basse Co.,
Bordeaux

TALC—600 bgs., L A Salomon Bros., Bordeaux;
250 bgs., National City Bank, Genoa

TARTAR—150 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co.,
Bordeaux; 371 bgs., Royal Baking Powder
Co., Oran; 162 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Oran;
674 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Mar-
seilles; 851 kgs., C Pfizer & Co., Marseil-
les

VALONEA—1,719 bgs., Order, Trieste

WAX—97 bgs., Bank of N Y & Trust Co., San-
tos; 21 bgs., National Bank of Commerce,
Bordeaux; 20 sks., Order, Tampico; 10 bgs.,
Order, Hamburg; 40 bls., C W Jacob & Al-
lison, Lisbon, **Bees**, 34 bgs., American
Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro; 18 bbls., D
Steengrafe, Rio de Janeiro; 20 bgs., National
Bank of Commerce, Alexandria; 3 bgs.,
D Steengrafe, Mayaguez; 13 pgs., D Steen-
grafe, Ponce; 27 cs., 21 bgs., Order, Danzig;
57 bls., Arkell & Douglas, London; 35 bgs.,
W R Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 24 bgs., W
R Grace & Co., Talcahuano; **Mineral**, 40
bgs., Schliemann Co., Inc., Hamburg; **Pa-**
raffin, 1,600 bgs., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ba-
likpapan; 752 bgs., Asiatic Petroleum Co.,
London

WHITING—200 tgs., E L Bullock & Sons,
Havre; 1,000 bgs., Hammil & Gillespie, Ha-
vre; 1,500 cs., I. Scott Libby Corp., Havre;
335 bgs., 22 cks., Coupey Fils, Havre; 500
lgs., E L Bullock & Sons, Havre; 1,200 bgs.,
C B Chrystal & Co., Havre; 2,000 bgs.,
Hammil & Gillespie, Havre; 2,000 bgs., Stan-
ley Doggett Inc., Antwerp

WOODFLOUR—2,400 bgs., B L Soberski, Oslo;
1,089 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Gothenburg;
800 bgs., A Kramer & Co., Rotterdam; 400
bgs., Corn Exchange Bank, Stavanger

WOOD TAR—300 bbls., Atlantic White Sea
& Baltic Co., Danzig

ZINC—Oxide, 90 bbls., Reichard Coulston Inc.,
Antwerp; White, 25 bbls., E M & F Waldo,
Inc., Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

August 19 to 26 inclusive

CLAY—Raw, 414 casks, F H Shallus Co., Bre-
men

CHEMICALS—450 bags, 80,789 lbs., F H Shall-
us Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; 1 cse.,
Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Washington
Maru, Hamburg

CRYOLITH—100 bags, 3,333 lbs., F H Shallus
Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg

GLYCERIN—Dynamite, 20 drums, 25 8.9 lbs.,
William H Masson, Washington Maru, Ham-
burg

FERRO—Phosphate, 559 cases, 289,357 lbs., Wil-
liam H Muller & Co., Inc., New York,
MacKeesport, Havre

FLUOR SPAR—112,474 lbs., Bethlehem Steel
Corp., Washington, Maru, Hamburg; 83,000
lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Hameln, Bre-
men; 205 tons, Shimer & Co., Inc., Man-
chester Shipper, Manchester

GELATIN—30 bags, 4,620 lbs., Levy & Sons,
Hog Island, Marseilles; 15 bags, 2,310 lbs.,
Order, Hog Island, Marseilles; **Glycerine**, 28
drums, 34,962 lbs., Baltimore Trust Co.,
Washington Maru, Hamburg

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 31 drums, 12,230 lbs.,
F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Ham-
burg

MOLASSES—1,360,000 gals., Cuba Distilling
Co., Carrabelle, Port Tarafa

OIL—Palm Kernel, 125 bbls., F H Shallus Co.,
Barbadian Liverpool; **Vegetable**, 300 cases,
29,929 lbs., Pompeian-Romanza Co., Hog
Island, Marseilles

ORE—Iron, 7,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp.,
Pensacopa, Daquiri; 11,600 tons, Bethlehem
Steel Corp., Firmore Cruz Grande; **Man-**
ganese, 7,181 tons, E J Lavino & Co., New
Toronto Secondi; 7,100 tons, United States
Steel Products Co., Howick Hall, Rio de
Janeiro, 1,000 tons, Carnegie Steel Co.,
Karoo Calcutta; 7,712 tons, Bethlehem Steel
Corp., Romera, Poti

POTASH—23 casks, 71,933 lbs., F H Shallus
Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; **Carbonate**,
265 bbls., 231,894 lbs., William H Masson,
Washington Maru, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 90
drums, 65,932 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Wash-
ington Maru, Hamburg; **Manure Salt**, 20%
305,213 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington
Potash Importing Corp., Washington Maru,
Hamburg; 19,000 bags, 2,009,480 lbs., F H
Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg;
Sulphate, 500 bags, 106,474 lbs., F H Shallus
Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; 2,000 bgs.,
401,896 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Wash-
ington Maru, Hamburg; 500 bags, 100,474 lbs.,
Potash Importing Corp., Washington Maru,
Hamburg

PYRIDINE—5 drums, 4,932 lbs., H E Rosen-
thal, Washington Maru, Hamburg

PYRITES—7,454 tons, Davison Chemical Co.,
Opocrita, Huelva

SILICO—Fluor Magnesium, 167 casks, 61,356
lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru,
Hamburg

STEARITE—14 bbls., 7,773 lbs., F H Shallus
Co., Hog Island, Leghorn

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Aug. 11 to 18

ACID—Cresylic, 28 drums, Order, Manchester;
25 drums, Order, Glasgow

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 22 casks, Harshaw
Fuller & Goodwin, Manchester; **Chloride**,
120 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Rot-
terdam; **Muriate**, 254 casks, Order, Rotter-
dam

ARSENIC—100 drums, Chase Nat Bank, Ham-
burg

BARIUM—Carbonate, 500 bags, Harshaw Ful-
ler & Goodwin, Rotterdam

BAUXITE—2,312 tons, Republic Mining &
Mfg Co., Georgetown

CELLULOSE—130 bales, J Anderson Co., Rot-
terdam

CHALK—Crude, 3,890 tons, Brown Bros Co.,
London

CHEMICALS—728 casks, Order, Antwerp; 90
balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co.,
Rotterdam; 200 bags, Order, Rotterdam; 9
casks, Order, Rotterdam; 4 cs., Order, Ham-
burg; 10 crates, Order, Hamburg; 4 bbls.,
Order, Hamburg; 10 casks, Order, Hamburg;
331 drums, Order, London; 550 bags, Brown
Bros Co., Glasgow

CHLORIDE—Magnesium, 924 drums, Nat Bk
of Commerce, Hamburg

CLAY—360 casks, Brown Bros Co., Rotterdam;
200 tons, United Clay Mines Corp., Rotter-
dam; 200 tons, J W Hampton, Jr., Bristol

EPSOM SALTS—700 casks, Order, Hamburg

FLUORSPAR—7 tons, 17 cwt, W R Grace Co.,
Manchester; 160 tons, 6 cwt., W R Grace
Co., Manchester

GLYCERIN—60 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 20
casks, Order, Rotterdam; **Crude**, 40 drums
Order, Rotterdam; **Dynamite**, 130 drums, Or-
der, Rotterdam; 160 casks, Hercules Powder
Co., Rotterdam

GYPSUM ROCK—3,805 tons, Penna Gypsum
Co., Ingonish

LIME—Chlorinated, 45 cases, H Kohnstamm,
Liverpool

MAGNESITE—104 bbls., Brown Bros & Co.,
Rotterdam

MANGANESE—1 case, W T Roach, Rotter-
dam

METAL—Cobalt, 1 case, Order, Hamburg

MOLASSES—Blackstrap, 613,185 gals., North
American Trading & Import Co., Havana

OIL—Leather, 1 cask, O G Hempstead & Son
Rotterdam; **Linseed**, 50 bbls., Order, Rotter-
dam; **Palm**, 172 bbls., Wm Porter Co., Rot-
terdam; 145 casks, Africa & East Tr Co.,
Hamburg; 51 casks, Frank, Fourth St Bk.,
Liverpool; **Peanut**, 30 cases, Wah Tuck, Hong
Kong; **Soya Bean**, 40 bbls., Irving R Boody,
Rotterdam

ORE—Chrome, 5,000 tons, E J Lavino Co.,
Beira; Iron, 8,157 tons, Sota & Aznar, Sa-
kondt; **Manganese**, 1,186 sacks, E J Lavino
Co., Ponce; 2,371 tons, 18 cwt., 2 qrs., E J
Lavino Co., Sakondt; **Pyrites**, 7,623 tons,
Pyrites Co., Huelva

OXIDE—Iron, 42 casks, J A McNulty, Man-
chester; 31 casks, Order, Manchester; **Zinc**,
150 bbls., Brown Bros Co., Antwerp

POTASH—Chloride, 100 casks, Harshaw, Fuller
& Goodwin, Rotterdam; **Caustic**, 40 drums,
Order, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 2,009 bags, Potash
Importing Co., Hamburg; **Yellow Prussiate**, 6
casks, C Tennant & Sons Co., Rotterdam;
Sulphate, 300 bags, Order, Hamburg

PYRIDINE—7 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 17 drms
Order, Hamburg

SALT—Wuertemburg, Chas Kurz & Co., Rot-
terdam

SELENIUM—5 cases, Harshaw, Fuller & Good-
win, Hamburg

SODIUM—Perchlorate, 50 casks, Order, Rot-
terdam; **Phosphate**, 39 casks, Order, Rotter-
dam; **Prussiate**, 23 drums, C Tennant & Sons
Co., Rotterdam; **Sulphide**, 150 drums, Order,
Rotterdam

TAR—Polish Pine, 200 bbls., Order, Hamburg

WHITING—1,104 bgs., Order, Havre

Aug. 18 to 25

ACID—Citric, 170 casks, Order, Palermo

BAUXITE—529,000 kilos, Bk of America, Rot-
terdam

BONE MEAL—10,090 bags, Ralli Bros., Ka-
rachi

BONES—298 bags, Haffleigh & Co., Liverpool

BONES—Cuttlefish, 15 bbls., Order, Bordeaux

BROMIDE—Ethylene, 38 drums, Order, Rot-
terdam

CARBIDE—Silicon, 471 bags, Truempy Faesy
& Besthoff, Genoa

CHALK—1,500 bags, Order, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—1 case, F I DuPont de Nemours
Co., London; 25 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 4
casks, Order, Rotterdam; 5 drums, Order,
Hamburg

CHROME—Ore, 3,709 tons, E J Lavino Co.,
Beira

CLAY—10 bags, Refinery Prods., Ltd., Ant-
werp

COPAL—100 bags, Brown Bros Co., Antwerp,
410 bags, J H Faunce Inc., Liverpool; 400
bgs., Brown Bros Co., Antwerp

EPSOM SALTS—170 bbls., Order, Hamburg

FERRO TUNGSTEN—13 drs., Lavino Shipping
Co., Leith

FISH GUANO—48 bags, Order, Hull

FLUORSPAR—231 tons, 19 cwt., Order, Mid-
dlesborough

FULLERS EARTH—350 bags, L A Salomon &
Bros., London

GLUE—60 bales, Order, Bordeaux

GLYCERIN—40 drums, Order, Antwerp; 50
drums, Order, Antwerp; 70 drums, Order,
Marseilles; 90 drums, Order, St Nazaire; 230
drums, Order, Antwerp; **Crude**, 50 drums, Or-
der, Antwerp; 100 drums, Order, London;
60 drums, Order, Leith; 70 drums, Order,
Antwerp; 40 drums, Order, Rotterdam; **Raw**,
20 drums, Order, Bordeaux

GYPSUM—10 casks, Order, Bremen

IRON—Ore, 5,537,900 kilos, Order, Benisaf;
Oxide, 35 casks, Order, Liverpool

LITHOPONE—48 casks, Eclipse Diamond Co.,
Antwerp

MOLASSES—Blackstrap, 2,012,841 gals., North
American Trading & Importing Co., Havana

MYROBALANS—1,600 bags, Stand Bk of So Africa, Bombay

NAPHTHALFNE—Raw, 17 bags, O S Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam

OIL—Corn, 29 bbls, Order, Liverpool; Olive, 250 cases, Kurtz Bros., Genoa; 500 cases, Order, Leghorn; Olive Sulfur, 100 bbls., Brown Bros Co., Palermo; 100 bbls., Tradesmen's Nat Bank; 500 bbls., Order, Milazzo; Palm, 62 casks, African & Eastern Trading Co., Hamburg; Sunflower, 418 bbls., Wm H Porter Co., Hull

ORE—Pyrites, 6,097 tons, Pyrites Co., Huelva

POTASH—16 casks, Frank Fourth St Nat Bk., Bremen; 5 casks, Order, Bremen; Caustic, 71 drums, Brown Bros Co., Rotterdam; **Muriate** 3,500 bags, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp; Nitrate, 200 bags Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin; Sylvanite, 3,500 kilos, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp

SEEDS—17 bags, McIlvaine Bros., Bremen; 3 cases, McIlvaine Bros., Bremen; Clover, 25 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Rape, 150 bags, Order, Rotterdam

SODIUM—Nitrate, 133,545 bags, E I DuPont de Nemours Co., Antofagasta; Phosphate, 19 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 34 bbls., Order, Antwerp; Sulphide, 120 drums, Order, Antwerp; 152 drums, Order, Rotterdam

SUMAC—350 bags, Order, Palermo; Leaves, 88 bales, Order, Palermo

TALC—250 bags, Order, Bordeaux

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—10 bbls., Order, Antwerp

WITHERITE—206 tons 19 cwt., Order, Middleborough

WOODPULP—930 bales, Bulkley, Dunton Co., Bremen

ZINC—Oxide, 109 bbls., Phillip Bros., Antwerp

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Aug. 13 to 20

BAUXITE—2,403 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo; 2 126 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown

BENZINE—9,459 tons, Order, Curacao

CHEMICALS—250 bags, Rotterdam

FULLERS EARTH—3,099 bags, Order, Hull

GUM—Chicle, 3 bags, Order, Rotterdam

IRON—Oxide, 455 bbls., Order, Barcelona

OIL—Sesame, 125 drums, Order, Bremen; Olive, 480 cases, Genoa; 79 cases, Order, Barcelona

PEATMULL—110 bales, Order, Bremen

POTASH MURIATE—1300 bags, Order, Havre

SPIEGEISEN—230 tons, Order, London

WAX—7 sacks, Order, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Aug. 14 to 21

CASFIN—335 sacks, Lee Higginson Co., London; 584 bags, Order, London; 435 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Buenos Aires; 417 bgs., First Nat Bank, Buenos Aires

CHALK—1,200 bags, E L Bullock & Sons, Rotterdam; 1,418 bags, Order, Rotterdam; 300 tons, Order, London

COLOR—Aniline, 4 kegs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool; 5 cs., Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool; 1 cask, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool

MOLASSES—2,234 bbls., Boston Molasses Co., Barbadoes

OIL—Cod, 30 bbls., J S Bent & Co., Liverpool; 75 cks., F W Damon, Liverpool; 1 bbl., J A Rine, Yarmouth; 52 bbls., J S Bent & Co., St Johns; 26 bbls., Maiden Wild Corp., St Johns; Palm, 279 cks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Africa; 320 cks., Niger Co., Inc., Africa

SHELLAC—50 bags, Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta

SODIUM—Bisulphite, 25 drums, I M Sobin Co., Rotterdam; Nitrate, 102,325 bags, W R Grace & Co., Chili

TRAGASOL—260 bbls., J P Marston & Co., Liverpool

WOOLGREASE—10 bbls., Essex Chemical Co., Hull

Aug. 7 to 14

CASEIN—584 bags, First Nat Bank, Buenos Aires; 917 bags, Lee Higginson Co., Buenos Aires

CHALK—400 bags, J H Nicholas & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bags, Bullock & Sons, Rotterdam; 2,890 bags, Order, Rotterdam; 71 cks., Order, Hamburg

EPSOM SALTS—150 bags, Order, Hamburg

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 1,030 bags, Leon Monier & Co., Buenos Aires

GLAUBER SALTS—250 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 500 bags, Monmouth Chemical Corp., Rotterdam

GLUE—224 bags, Stone & Downer, Liverpool

IRON—Oxide, 20 casks, E L Bullock & Sons, Liverpool

MOLASSES—550,000 gals., Boston Molasses Co., Porto Rico

OIL—Cod, 12 bbls., C W Geiler, Yarmouth; Cod Liver, 60 bbls., Asia Drug Co., Rotterdam; 130 bbls., United Drug Co., Rotterdam; 25 bbls., M F Foley Co., Rotterdam; 500 bbls., Maiden Wild Corp., Rotterdam; 25 cks., C W Geiler, Rotterdam

CREOSOTE—100 drums, Order, Rotterdam

PHOSPHATE—1,000 bags, M M Duché & Sons, Rotterdam

POTASH—Caustic, 50 drums, Superfos Co., Hamburg

SAL AMMONIAC—81 cks., American Express Co., Liverpool

SODIUM—Chloride, 500 bbls., Seaboard Nat Bank, Hamburg

WOOLGREASE—60 bbls., F W Damon, Liverpool

ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—16 cks., Int Acceptance Bank, Rotterdam

ZINC OXIDE—35 bbls., Philipp Bros., Antwerp

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Aug. 14 to 21

ALBUMEN—600 tons, S S Marshall, Shanghai

ANTIMONY—Regulus, 250 cases, H M Newhall & Co., Shanghai

CHLORIDE—76 drums, Order, Antwerp

COPRA—100 tons, Crocker First National Bk., Singapore; 150 tons, Order, Singapore; 750 sacks, Order, Suva; 967 bags, Burns Philp Co., Pago Pago; 2,554,749 lbs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Zamboanga; 457,370 lbs., Order, Zamboanga; 41,893,659 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga; 500,451 lbs., Iloilo; 2,97,196 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi; 392,924 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua; 420,299 lbs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Hondagua; 487,805 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Saini; 1,684,955 lbs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Saini; 2,000 tons, Pacific National Bank, Singapore; 432.34 tons, S L Jones & Co., Singapore; 429.93 tons, Sullivan & Co., Manila

GUMS—60 cases, Italian American Bank, Singapore; Copal, 70 bags, C L Gillespie & Co., Singapore; 42 bags, Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore; Damar, 10 cases, Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore

KAPOK—108 bales, Simon Mattress Co., Samarang

OILS—Codliver, 50 barrels, Order, Bergen; Wood, 585 tons, Order, Shanghai

TAPIOCA—375 bags, H M Newhall & Co., Penang

TALLOW—250 bags, Mitsui & Co., Hankow

Aug. 7 to 14

BONEMEAL—6,513 bags, Order, Hamburg

BONES—660 bags, Order, Buenos Aires

CHEMICALS—78 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 10 casks, Braun, Knecht, Heilmann, Hamburg; 135 casks, Bank of California, N A. Hamburg

COD LIVER MEAL—100 bags, East Asiatic Co., Hamburg

COPRA—911 bags, O'Connor, Harrison & Co., Papeete; 3,026 bags, Williams, Dimond & Co., Papeete; 2,115 bags, Order, Papeete

DRIED BLOOD—1,374 bags, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires; 3,958 bags, Order, Buenos Aires; 1,589 bags, Order, Montevideo

EPSOM SALTS—300 bags, Bank of California, N A. Hamburg

FERTILIZER—3,000 bags, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires

GLUE BONES—4,464 tons, Order, Montevideo

LINSFED—812 bags, Order, Buenos Aires

OIL—Codliver, 50 bbls., Wilbur Ellis Co., Hamburg; Olive, 50 cases, Theodore H Davis, Bordeaux

PHOSPHATE—254 bags, Order, Antwerp

TANKAGE—3,959 bags, Order, Buenos Aires

TAR—50 drums, Pacific National Bank, Hamburg

VEGETABLE TALLOW—500 packages, Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Hankow

DU PONT STOCK VALUE

"So much is heard of duPont, the company with one share of General Motors stock in its treasury behind every one of its own shares, that sometimes no thought is given to E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., an industrial company with few rivals for magnitude of products and manufacturing activities," says "Wall Street Journal."

"At \$300, duPont stock represents \$200 General Motors and \$100 duPont equity. In the first six months of 1926, duPont earned \$14.51, of which \$8.50 came from General Motors dividends and \$6.01 from other investments and operating profits. This indicates earnings at the rate of \$12 annually on an industrial stock selling at \$100.

"DuPont manufactures acids and heavy chemicals, Duco finish, bronze powders, ether, collodion, household cement, nitrocellulose lacquers and enamels, leather solutions, solvents, dyestuffs, rubber accelerators, seed disinfectants, agricultural and industrial explosives, fabrikoid, rubber-coated cloth, rubber novelties, Tontine shade cloth and Ventube for mine ventilation, colors and Lithopone, paints and varnishes, sporting and military powders, cellophane for sanitary wrapping of packages, ammonnia and allied products, motion picture film, rayon, pyratin, toys, hair ornaments and ethyl alcohol."

ALLIED CHEMICAL STOCK

"Probably no stock on the entire list has been the subject of so many rumors in the last two years as Allied Chemical says 'Wall Street Journal.' Prior to practically every dividend meeting, there have been reports that the rate of dividend would be increased from \$4 a share per annum to at least \$6 a share, and on every occasion only the regular distribution was order paid. Despite this disappointment, the stock continued to be well taken and has moved upward quite steadily in step with some of the leaders. A new rumor was circulated freely on Saturday, namely, that the directors would probably consider a two for one split-up in the shares, with at least the continuation of the \$4 a share annual rate on the new stock. Many were inclined to expect some such development in the future, but no one was willing to predict when this action would be taken."

Arsenic production from Canadian ores during 1925 amounted to 3,434,137 pounds, as compared with 4,621,567 in 1924.



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French Patents: Send one franc to Minister of Com-

Application date is given with each patent.

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- 1,596,070—Carbon Black Process. Walter O. Snelling, Allentown, Pa. April 23, 1925.
- 1,596,100—Scouring Wool and Other Fibers and Fabrics. Robert Silver Hiltner, Denver. June 22, 1922.
- 1,596,119-120—Calcium Cyanogen Compounds, Process. Robert W. Poindexter, Jr., Los Angeles assignor, California Cyanide Co., Inc., New York. Feb. 15, 1926.
- 1,596,218—Products From Species of Ilex and Process. George F. Mitchell, Washington. Jan. 30, 1924.
- 1,596,218—Briquette and Process. Srinivas Ram Wagel, New York, assignor The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Nov. 8, 1924.
- 1,596,227—Waterproof Joint Between Sheet Metal Tanks. Edwin Arnold, Chicago, assignor. Oil Products Appliance Co., Maywood, Ill. Jan. 9, 1924.
- 1,596,232—Surfacing Material and Process. James Edgar Black, Kansas City, Mo., assignor. Bitumenized Road Co. May 8, 1925.
- 1,596,279—Fresh Yeast Lasting, Process. Ludoff J. J. Lindemann, Altona-Bahrenfeld, Germany, assignor, Thomas Percival Hodge, Park Ridge, Ill. Sept. 15, 1924.
- 1,595,325—Separating Orthochlorotoluene from Parachlorotoluene. Andre Raul Wahi, Enghien, assignor, Societe Anonyme des Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques des Saint Denis, Paris. Feb. 23, 1921.
- 1,596,337—Liquid Level Indicator. George Constantinesco, Weybridge, England. Feb. 7, 1922.
- 1,596,363—Oxide Pigments Manufacture. John R. MacMillan, La Salle, assignor, by mesne assignments, Niagara Pigment Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y. Aug. 27, 1925.
- 1,596,385—Prevention of Evaporation. Robert E. Wilson, assignor, Standard Oil Company, Whiting, Ind. May 4, 1923.
- 1,596,413—Paint and Varnish Remover Containing Furfural. Carleton Ellis, assignor, Chadclod Chemical Co., New York. Montclair, N. J., March 2, 1921.
- 1,596,423—Water-Deaerating Apparatus. George H. Gibson, Montclair, N. J., assignor, Cochran Corp., Philadelphia. Dec. 19, 1921.
- 1,596,460—Oxazine Dyestuff of the Anthraquinone Series. Robert Emanuel Schmidt and Berthold Stein, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York. Feb. 11, 1925.
- 1,596,471—Disinfecting Hides, Fells, Skins, Hairs, Catgut, etc. Georg Wesenberg, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor, Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., New York.
- 1,596,494—Porous Siliceous Objects. Fernando C. Kern and Frederick E. Kern, Baltimore. Dec. 14, 1925.
- 1,596,502—Open Fire Kiln. Paul A. Meehan, Cleveland, assignor, American Dressler Tunnel Kilns, Inc., County of Cuyahoga, O. Aug. 21, 1924.
- 1,596,508—Calcining and Clinkering Process with recovery of by-product heat and by-products.
- 1,596,528-31—Anthracene Dye and Process. Ivan Gubelmann, South Milwaukee, assignor, The Newport Co., Milwaukee. April 4, 1925.
- 1,596,545—Protective or Marking Composition. Winthrop Stanley Lawrence, Brooklyn, assignor, Kaumagraph Co., New York. June 4, 1925.
- 1,596,551—Cattle Food Composition. Philip R. Park, Buffalo, assignor, The Park & Pollard Co., Boston. May 4, 1925.
- 1,596,585-98—Treating Emulsions of Petroleum and Water. Melvin de Groote, St. Louis, Mo. assignor, Wm. S. Barnickel & Co., Webster Groves, Mo. Dec. 23, 1924, April 6, 1925, May 29, 1925, Oct. 1, 1925 and Oct. 7, 1925.
- 1,596,622—Stabilizer for Nitrated Organic Compounds. Walter A.

merce and Industry, Paris, France. Draft on Paris.

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Photostatic Copies of foreign patents may be secured from U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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Patrick, assignor, by mesne assignments. The Silica Gel Corp., Baltimore. Feb. 18, 1921.

1,596,624—Binder for Coal Briquettes. Wladislaus Rakowski, Philadelphia. June 2, 1925.

1,596,658—Applying Abrasive to Grinding Apparatus, Device for. Halbert K. Hitchcock, Pittsburgh. Jan. 22, 1924.

1,596,660—Petroleum Still. Lemuel J. Husted, Los Angeles, assignor one half to, F. L. Rounsevell, Los Angeles. Mar. 4, 1920.

1,596,662—Arsenate Manufacturing Process. John D. Jenkins and Eugene F. Berger, Milwaukee assignor, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Aug. 21, 1924.

1,596,671—Fabric Impregnating Process and Apparatus. Ernest Lionne, Needham Heights, Mass. Aug. 6, 1921.

1,596,729—Gaseous Fuel. John Harris, Cleveland. Dec. 6, 1923.

1,596,760—Plastic Composition Material. Clarence A. Nash, assignor, The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee. July 19, 1920.

1,596,770-1—Thermostatic Self-Regulating Valve. Henry M. Sheer, Quincy, Ill. Jan. 21, 1925 and March 16, 1925.

1,596,774—Liquid Level Gauge. Richard Star, Brooklyn. July 5, 1924. Neuss-on-Rhine, Germany. May 17, 1926.

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1,695,179—Oil Treating Apparatus. Gustav Egloff and Harry P. Benner, assignors, Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago. Aug. 20, 1920.

1,595,196—Sulphur Dioxide Process and Apparatus. Hans O. C. Isenberg, Garden City N. Y., assignor, General Chemical Co., New York. Dec. 22, 1921.

1,595,244—Density Regulator for Concentrating Evaporators. Joseph Price, assignor, The Grison-Russell Co., New York. Nov. 28, 1921.

1,595,258-9—Cyclone Classifier. Albert H. Stebbins, Los Angeles. Oct. 3, 1924.

1,595,261—Insecticide Compositions, and Process. Albert P. Sy, Buffalo, assignor, Neil E. Morgan, Ogdensburg N. Y. Dec. 14, 1922.

1,595,269—Yellowish Red Azo Dye and Process. Hermann Wagner, Soden and Albert Funke, Höchst, Germany, assignors, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York. Oct. 8, 1925.

1,595,299—Phenol Manufacturing Process. William J. Hale, assignor, The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. Jan. 7, 1924.

1,595,332—Oil Converting Apparatus. Joseph H. Adams, Brooklyn assignor, The Texas Co., New York. Dec. 5, 1917.

1,595,334—Condensing System. Edward J. Atckison, Los Angeles, assignor, Southwestern Condenser Co. Nov. 1, 1922.

1,595,344—Filter. Frank B. Lomax, Chicago. Jan. 21, 1924.

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1,595,358—Glass Making Process. Charles E. Parsons, New York, assignor, Metal Research Corp. Sept. 19, 1925.

1,595,250—Insulating Material and Process. Edmund O. Schweitzer and Alfred Herz, Chicago. Oct. 1, 1919.

1,595,374-5—Rubberized Fibrous Composition. Paul Beebe, assignor, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron. July 31, 1922 and March 2, 1923.

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1,595,416—Paper, containing calcium and magnesium carbonates. Harold R. Rafsky, Lawrence, Mass. April 3, 1922.

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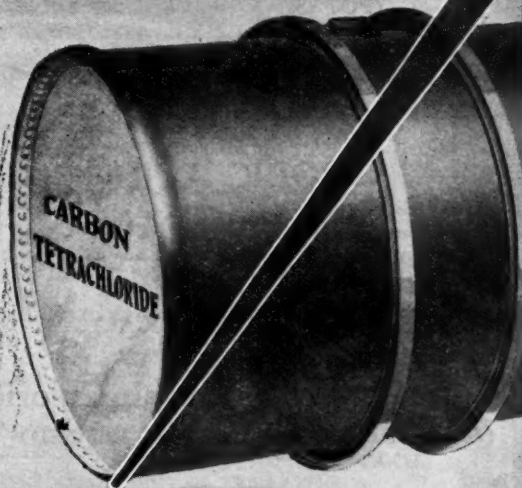
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- 1,595,470—Extruding Machine. Edgar H. Johnson, Stamford, Conn. May 12, 1924.
- 1,595,506—Cellulose Derivatives Compositions. Articles from Camille Dreyfus, London, assignor, The American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd., New York. Dec. 27, 1923.
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- 1,595,549—Halogenated Vat Dyestuffs of the Anthraquinone Series. and Process, Alfred Holl, Offenbach, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Frankfurt. June 9, 1925.
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- 1,595,644—Centrifugal Separator. William C. Coleman, Wichita, Kan. Aug. 6, 1923 and Sept. 15, 1924.
- 1,595,659—Drying and Cooling Apparatus. Harlan W. How, assignor, Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co., Buffalo. Dec. 26, 1923.
- 1,595,666—Still Cleaning Device. William Knapp, Chanute, Kan. Oct. 7, 1922.
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- 1,595,746—Heat Exchange Device. Vincent Vecchio, Brooklyn. Oct. 27, 1925.
- 1,595,754—Cyanamine Solution from Commercial Cyanamide. Joseph Breslauer, assignor, Compagnie de l'Azote et des Fertilisants S. A., Geneva, Switzerland. Nov. 14, 1924.
- 1,595,788—Filing for Gas Protection Apparatus. Friedrich Kerschbaum, Frankfurt, Germany. April 13, 1926.
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- 1,595,872—Oil Tanning. Allen Rogers and Bishan Narain Mathur, Brooklyn. Aug. 31, 1925.
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- 251,678—Alcohols and Acetone by Fermentation. Process. E. H. Strange, London. Jan. 10, 1925.
- 251,689—Treating Gases and Vapors Electrically. W. Haight, Los Angeles. Feb. 5, 1925.
- 251,720—Air Heating Furnaces. G. F. Wells, Sheffield, England. Feb. 25, 1925.
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- 251,749—Filtering Liquids with Loose Filtering Material. M. Russell Greenock, Renfrewshire, England. April 4, 1925.
- 251,755—Purifying Coal Gas. Apparatus. T. V. Miles, G. W. Alcott and Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, England. April 17, 1925.
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- 251,805—Separating Gaseous Mixtures. M. Schroeder, Berlin. July 10, 1925.
- 251,844—Pressure-Regulators. Galleways Ltd. and H. Pilling, Manchester, England. Sept. 24, 1925.
- 251,866—Pigments and Crayons. O. Van Cuyck, Liege, Belgium. Oct. 29, 1925.
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- 251,932—Alkali Arsenates, Antimonates and Stannates. J. A. Lacey, assignor, Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J. Oct. 9, 1925.
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- 251,943—Delivering Measured Quantities, Apparatus. Sanitair-Technisch Bureau V-H Paff's Patent, Amsterdam. Feb. 12, 1926.
- 251,961—Waterproofing Compositions. A. F. Owen, New York, assignor, Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn. April 21, 1926.
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- 251,968—Phthalein Dyes. A. G. fuer Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. April 26, 1926.
- 251,969—Motor Spirit. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. April 27, 1926.
- 251,974—Anthraquinone Beta Sulphonic Acid Process. I. Grubelmann and R. J. Goodrich, South Milwaukee, assignors, Newport Co., Carrollville, Wis. April 28, 1926.
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- 251,982—Plastic Compositions Containing Carbon. H. N. Gilbert, Niagara Falls, assignor, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York. April 30, 1926.
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- 251,996—Thioindigoid Dyes. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening Hoechst, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 5, 1926.
- 251,997—Condensation reactions. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, May 5, 1926.
- 252,005—Expressing Liquids. F. Krupp Grusonwerk A. G., Buckau, Magdeburg, Germany. May 6, 1926.
- 252,018—Motor Spirit. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 10, 1926.
- 252,029—Dibenzoylreinequinone Derived Dyes. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 11, 1926.
- 252,039—Manures for Fertilizing Purposes. W. R. Fielding Fleetwood, Lancashire, England. Dec. 16, 1924.
- BRITISH PATENTS**
Issued July 21, 1926
- 252,051—Gilsonite Products. C. N. Forrest, Rohway, H. P. Hayden, Perth Amboy, N. J., and O. R. Douthett, Beaver Falls, Pa. Jan. 30, 1925.
- 252,054—Filtering Gases. Apparatus. T. F. O'Rourke, New York. Feb. 11, 1925.
- 252,064—Treating Silk. British Silk Research Association, W. S. Denham and W. Brash, London. Feb. 13, 1925.
- 252,070—Enamelling Wood, Metals, etc. S. Daniels, A. V. Zimmerman, Dayton, O., and J. A. Watson, Catonsville, Md. Feb. 16, 1925.
- 252,077—Separating Liquids. Pirbright Co., Ltd., and A. Beale, London. Feb. 18, 1925.
- 252,110—Sugar. C. Steffen, Vienna. Aug. 1, 1925.
- 252,112—Fibrous Plastic Compositions. A. Poller, Vienna. Sept. 4, 1925.
- 252,152—Carbon and Carbon Dioxide, Process. F. Fischer and H. Tropsch, Muelheim, Ruhr, Germany. May 5, 1926.
- 252,165—Waterproofing Abrasive Sheet Material. H. Joseph, Pittsburgh, assignor, United States Sand Paper Co., Williamsport, Pa. May 11, 1926.
- 252,173—Centrifuge for Purifying Liquids. P. T. Sharpless and L. D. Jones, assignors, Sharpless Specialty Co., Philadelphia. April 2, 1925.
- 252,176—Cellulose Ethers, Films, Artificial Threads and Plastic Masses. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 12, 1926.
- 252,182—Azo Dyes. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer, Leverkusen, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 12, 1926.

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- 252,186—Sealing Wax Compositions, containing resinous materials J. Prikelmayer, Valjevo, Yugoslavia. May 13, 1926.
252,193—Yeast. W. H. F. Buhrig, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. assignor, International Yeast Co. Ltd., London. May 14, 1926.
252,300—Drying and Grinding Materials, Apparatus. Rheinische Maschinenfabrik, Neuss an Rhine, Germany. May 17, 1925.
252,258—Bituminous Emulsions and Sulphonating Oils, etc. H. W. Hutton, and C. W. Fulton, Glasgow, Scotland. Feb. 23, 1925.
252,260—Bituminous Emulsions. G. S. Hay, London. Feb. 24, 1925.
252,262—Titanium Pigments. J. Blumenfeld London, and M. Mayer, Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia. Nov. 28, 1924.
252,271—Separating Dust From Gases. Chance & Hunt, and W. A. S. Calder, Birmingham, England. Feb. 24, 1925.
252,304—Recovering Alkali Metal Compounds from liquors containing organic matter. L. N. Taylor, London. Dec. 22, 1925.
252,308—Cracking Hydrocarbons. H. Wolf, Bad Homburg vor der Hoehe, Germany. July 6, 1925.
252,313—Rotary Strainers. K. S. Clark, assignor, Bird Machine Co., South Walpole, Mass. Nov. 2, 1925.
252,320—Electrolytic Apparatus. H. C. Harrison, Lockport, N. Y. Jan. 5, 1926.
252,203—Solvents for Lacs, Varnishes, Resins, Cellulose Esters, Etc. Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter Meer, Uerdingen, Neiderhein assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Dec. 21, 1925.
252,210—Glass in the Manufacture of Cements and Mortars. O. Lindemann, Cologne. May 18, 1926.
252,211—Splitting Fats. G. Petroff Moscow. May 18, 1926.
252,212—Sulpho Fatty Aromatic Acids. G. Petroff, Moscow. May 18, 1926.
252,213—Puncture Closing Compositions. F. Sarnighausen, Hamburg. May 18, 1926.
252,218—Liquid Level Indicator. A. L. Rosemund, Paterson, N. J. Jan. 20, 1925.
252,240—Dyeing Cellulose Esters. C. M. Barnard and British Alizarine Co., Manchester, England. Nov. 15, 1924.
252,250—Roofing Material from coated sheet metal. H. Wilson-Hughes, Richmond, Surrey, England. Feb. 20, 1925.
252,327—Oxidizing Oils, etc. W. B. D. Penniman, Baltimore. March 2, 1926.
252,328—Cellulose Ester and Ether Solutions. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. March 3, 1926.
252,331—Revolving Drum and Loose Internal Edge Runners, in grinding and crushing machinery. C. B. Strachan, Mascot assignor, Strachan Tube Mill Co., Knoxville, Tenn. March 29, 1926.

TRENCH PATENTS

Issued July 15, 1926

- 611,158—Insecticidal Fertilizer. Mme. Vioux nee V. Desormaux, Lyon, France. Sept. 14, 1925.
611,199—Drying Liquid Materials of Various Sorts, Process and Apparatus. F. H. Douthitt. Jan. 28, 1926.
611,003—Textile Product from Rubber Waste. Lobositz A. G. zur Erzeugung Vegetabilischer Oele Lobositz and O. Slansky. Feb. 2, 1926.
611,204—Mixer for concretes, mortars, ceramic products or other earthy and mineral materials. Gebruder Eirich. Feb. 2, 1926.
611,095—Tartaric Acid Salts from by-products obtained in wine making. W. E. Klaversteijn. Feb. 13, 1926.
611,095—Glucine from salts with metals. L. Petit-Devaucelle. May 20, 1925.
611,139—Metallic Compounds and their use in the manufacture of ammonia. E. Tilche. May 27, 1925.
611,141—Sulphur Photochloride, Process. E. Terlinck. May 27, 1925.
611,004—New Coloring Matters. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 2, 1926.
611,017—Quantitative Halogenation of Perylene and other compounds derived from the condensation of aromatic substances. Compagnie Nationale de Matieres Colorantes et Manufacture de Produits Chimique du Nord Reunies Etablissements Kuhlmann. Feb. 12, 1926.
611,082—Enamelling Machine. Societe Francaise des Fers Emailles. May 19, 1925.
30,892—535,152—Improvements in the Manufacture of Explosives. Mexco Ltd., Aug. 19, 1925.
611,078—Neutralizing Oils and Fatty Matters Etablissements Rocca Tassy et de Roux. May 19, 1925.
611,092—Extracting Motor Fuel of analogous composition as gasoline. A. J. Febvre-Longeray. May 20, 1925.
611,013—Separating Ingredients of Emulsions. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij and J. H. C. de Brey. Feb. 12, 1926.
611,203—Pressure Filters. J. McCaskell. Feb. 1, 1926.
611,230—Improvements in Machines for Separating Liquids from Finely Divided Solids. J. W. Wickes. Feb. 12, 1926.

611.149—Dyeing Cork. P. Marical. May 23, 1925.
611.165—Treating Hot Substances which have attained a minimum temperature and must remain in absence of air. J. Sommermeier. Dec. 3, 1925.

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Issued July 22, 1926

611.288—Alkali Cellulose Press. Maschinenfabrik M. Hauser. Feb. 14, 1926.
611.391—Improvement in Pulverizers. Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co. Feb. 19, 1926.
611.301—Boro-Silicate Glass. and Process. A. Sidler. Feb. 17, 1926.
611.271—Urea Condensation Products With Formaldehyde and condensation products with urea derivatives. Societe pour l'Industrie Chimique a Bale. Feb. 16, 1926.
611.417—Improvements in Synthetic Ammonia Process. Societe Chimique de la Grande Paroisse. Azote et Produits Chimiques. June 2, 1925.
611.457—Glucose Manufacture by means of fluorides or hydrofluoric acid. Mme. Leonard nee O. Bouille. June 9, 1925.
611.472—Titanium Oxide Process. Fabriques de Produits Chimiques de Thann et de Muhlhouse. June 11, 1925.
611.406—Purification of Oils. A. Chanard. May 30, 1925.
30.906 Addition to 594.818—Hydrocarbon Cracking Process. Sinclair Refining Co. Aug. 27, 1925.
611.405—Rubber Devulcanizing Process and Apparatus. E. E. Royer. May 30, 1925.
611.273—Improvements in Air Filter. National Air Filter Co. Feb. 16, 1926.
611.316—Separation of Difficultly Condensable Constituents of Gaseous Mixtures, Apparatus for. Ges. fuer Linde's Eismaschinen A. G. Feb. 17, 1926.
611.445—Solvent Recovery Process. J. H. Bregeat. June 8, 1925.
611.243—Impermeable and Cohesive Glue for pasteboard and other industries. V. Antoine. Feb. 15, 1926.
611.401—Artificial Leather Process. R. Clavel. May 30, 1925.
611.264—Impregnating Porous Surfaces, Process for. Bakelite G. m. b. H. Feb. 15, 1926.

GERMAN PATENTS
Issued July 22, 1926

429.099—Rotary Drum. Harald Nielsen, London, and Bryan Laing, Hatfield, England. Oct. 14, 1923.
407.835—Filtering Surface. Oskar Linker, Leipzig-Cohlis and Curt Kramer, Hartmannsdorf, Zwickau, Germany. Nov. 11, 1922.
429.040—Oxygen Apparatus. Societe Anonyme "Le Salvoxyl." Le Bourget, France. Sept. 20, 1925.
428.983—Continuous Sulphur Production. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. July 3, 1925.
429.042—Secondary Bases of the Naphthalene Series. Dr. Hans Rupe, Basle, Switzerland. June 28, 1924.
429.102—Catalytic Production of Primary Aromatic Amines, Process. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Aug. 29, 1924.
429.043—Resinous Condensation Products from Phenols and Formaldehyde. Kunstharzfabrik Regal & Co., Dr. Jan Novak and Jaromir Kostal, Bruenn, Czechoslovakia. Feb. 8, 1924.
428.995—Liquid Transporting Devices. Schiff & Stern, Leipzig. Feb. 2, 1924.
429.052—Oil Splitting Apparatus. Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago. March 16, 1921.
429.038—Articles from Solid But Soluble and Fusible Phenol Formaldehyde Condensation Products of the resol class. Carl Kulas, Leipzig and Curt Pauling, Leipzig-Lindenau, Germany. Dec. 25, 1921.
429.060—Improving Rubber Articles or Binding of Rubber by Means of Cold Vulcanization. Weldox Ltd., London. Feb. 6, 1924.
429.015—Improvement in Colloid Mill. Maschinenbau-Anstalt Humboldt, Cologne, Germany. July 27, 1921.
429.016—Fine Wet Grinding of Solids Apparatus. Maschinenbau-Anstalt Humboldt, Cologne, Germany. Jan. 5, 1922.
429.036—Gas Impervious Materials. Emil Brett, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany. Nov. 6, 1920.
611.342—Horny Matters from Albuminoids, Process. Deutsche Kunstthorn G. m. b. H. Feb. 13, 1926.
429.097—Washing Machine. Ernst Mollerus, Barmen, Germany. Oct. 23, 1924.
407.835—Filtering Medium. Oskar Linker, Leipzig.

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Issued July 29, 1926

429.168—Impregnating Liquid with Gas. Apparatus. The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. Sept. 25, 1925.
429.169—Purifying Barium Silicates. Camille Deguide, Enghien, Seine et Oise, France. April 9, 1925.
429.170—Artificial Gems from Molten Aluminum Oxide. Siemens-Schuckertwerke G. m. b. H., Berlin-Siemensstadt. July 10, 1924.

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- 429,273—Fatty-Acid Containing Substances. A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke A. G., Halle, a. S., Germany. Oct. 12, 1921.
429,289—Cooling Process. The Silica Gel Corp., Baltimore. Nov. 19, 1924.
429,152—Evaporating Bottle for Liquid Oxygen. Theodore Kautny, Duesseldorf-Grafenberg, Germany. Sept. 22, 1922.
429,179—Tanning Agents, Process. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 12, 1924.
429,180—Tanning Agents, Process. I. and M. B. Hutchings Ltd, Liverpool and James Alexander Shepherd, Chester, England. March 6, 1924.
429,346—Water Bath. Rudolf Werringloer, Gelsenkirchen, Germany. Feb. 10, 1924.
429,347—Wood Substitute from Sawdust. Wilhemine Freudenberg geb. Soukuy, Helene Leopoldine Ehrmann geb. Freudenberg, Rudolf Franz Freudenberg, Redl Zipf, Ob-Oesterreich, and Wilhemine Maria Rheinart, Vienna, Austria. Jan. 11, 1923.
429,351—Air Purifier. Deutsche Luftfilter-Baugesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin. March 6, 1925.
429,302—Foam Fire Extinguisher. Perkco A. G. fuer Schaumloeschverfahren, Berlin. Oct. 27, 1923.

GERMAN LACQUER PATENTS

(Continued from page 688)

which process the ground is provided with a coating which is made from a mixture of celluloid or celluloid substitutes and those esters of the phenols that are liquid at zero degrees C.

277,259. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Films of cellulose acetate of long keeping elasticity and softness, in which the softening agent is resorcinol diacetate, which however must not be added to the acetyl cellulose composition in proportions greater than five per cent of the weight of the cellulose derivative.

279,127. Robert Strauss, Untertuerkheim, Germany. Polishing compositions, which consist of pure celluloid, diacetone solutions, mixed only with alcohol, are employed in the place of celluloid containing shellac polishes.

280,111. Philipp Roeder-Raabe A. G., Vienna, Austria. Artificial spongy mass, which consists of a concentrated solution of cellulose ester mixed with fibrous materials and easily soluble substances, such as sugar, salt and the like. These ingredients are mixed together to form a dough and the soluble ingredients are washed out by placing this dough in diluted acids. Easily molten materials can also be employed in the place of the easily soluble substances.

280,376. Chemische Fabrik Buckau, Abt. Dubois and Kaufmann, Mannheim-Rheinau, Germany. A solvent used in the preparation of lacquers, consisting of the alkyl carboxylic ethers, which are particularly solvents for nitrocelluloses, for they remain neutral, while the esters, which are commonly employed for this purpose, easily suffer a partial decomposition and for this reason have an acid reaction.

281,255. Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik. A celluloid-like mass, consisting of acyl compounds, of the completely hydrogenated aromatic amines, such as acetyldicyclohexylamine, para toluol-sulfodicyclohexamine. These substances are worked up with nitrocelluloses or other derivatives of cellulose in the regular manner.

281,265. Zaponlack G. m. b. H. Manufacture of lacquers from cellulose derivatives, in which these compounds are dissolved in liquids, such as methanol, acetone oil, ketones, and the like, after which there are added to them polymerization products of coumarone or indene or both, which have previously been dissolved in benzol, alcohol and the like. These substances can be purified if it is desired.

281,304. Eduard Girzik, Vienna, Austria. Artificial leather dyeing. The process applies to the dyeing of leathers that are made from cloth which has been impregnated with cellulose compounds, particularly nitrocellulose or celluloid.

CASH DISCOUNTS

(Continued from page 687)

that they thought so, and sixty did not think so. A total of 57 stated that they were desirous of having the practice discontinued, fifty-four wished to have it remain, and five had no choice in the matter. A total of fifty-six expressed their willingness to co-operate in a movement to abolish the cash discount, while sixty were unwilling to do so.

Considerable difficulties evidently arise in reference to the cash discount as sixty-eight declared that they experienced trouble in strictly enforcing the terms, and only thirty-nine reported no such occurrences. The chief difficulty experienced is the taking of the discounts on payment at any time up to forty-five days. It is this abuse of the practice that seems to be the principal objection to it in most instances.

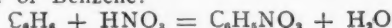
Many sellers express the opinion that the granting of discounts, deprives them of profits that would otherwise be earned. Others state that it lowers the selling price of their goods. It may generally be assumed, however, that sellers have a price at which they are willing to sell their goods which will bear all ordinary discounts, and sales are rarely made below these figures, and then only with a definite purpose.

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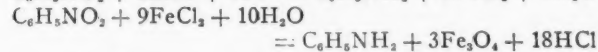
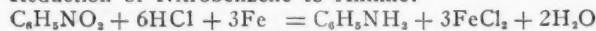
(Continued from page 686)

The chemical equations covering the above reactions are as follows:

Nitration of Benzene:



Reduction of Nitrobenzene to Aniline:



Aniline first won recognition in industry as an intermediate for dyes. The synthesis of Mauve by Perkin paved the way for the development of a new industry. The key had been found to Nature's treasure box and discovery after discovery followed in rapid succession until not only were the natural dyes duplicated by synthesis, but many dyes having no counterpart in Nature were produced and marketed. At first all the synthetic dyes were made from aniline, either directly or indirectly, and "aniline dyes" was synonymous with synthetic dyes. This is no longer true. Many synthetic dyes are now made from other intermediates. Aniline is however a very important dye intermediate as well as a useful raw material for the manufacture of a variety of other substances of great commercial importance. The annual production of aniline in the United States is over twenty-two million pounds.

Some of the most important of the dyes derived from aniline are: nigrosine, induline, fuchsine, methylene blue, auramine, tartrazine, indigo, methyl violet, malachite green, gallocyanine, chrysoidine, and orange II. There are many other dyes requiring aniline in their manufacture but the relationship is not quite so direct as in the above examples.

Aniline is used in the manufacture of: drugs such as cinchophen and acetanilide; rubber accelerators such as thiocarbanilide, formanilide, phenylguanidines, etc.; photographic chemicals such as hydroquinone; lakes such as para red, lithol red, and aniline black; food dyes such as tartrazine, orange I, methyl violet, and indigo-sulfonic acid; in the manufacture of plastics; for the production of aniline black on furs and other fibers; and for a variety of other purposes.

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(Continued from issue of Aug. 19)

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Hydron scarlet 3B powder (ss)—IG	1,320
Hydron sky blue FK paste—IG	500
Hydron violet BF paste high conc.—IG	100
Indigosol AZG—D H.	22
Indigosol orange HR—IG	50
Indigosol 0 4B—DH	320
Indigosol pink HR extra—IG	50
Indigosol red HR—DH	22
Indigosol scarlet HB—DH	22
Vat black B paste for printing—IG	567
Vat blue 8 GK paste—IG	200
Vat blue green B dbl paste (ss)—IG	1,000
Vat brilliant blue R paste fine—IG	966
Vat brilliant blue R pdr. (ss)—IG	200
Vat brilliant violet 4R paste—IG	200
Vat brown 2G paste—IG	1,199
Vat gray RRH powder, (ss)—IG	900
Vat gray RRH paste—IG	500
Vat green GG pdr (ss)—IG	400
Vat green GG dbl paste (ss)—IG	992
Vat khaki GG, paste—IG	5,380
Vat orange 4R pdr. (ss)—IG	1,570
Vat pink B dbl paste (ss)—IG	4,086
Vat printing brown R paste—IG	2,893
Vat printing red B paste—IG	200
Vat printing red G paste—IG	300
Vat red 2R powder (ss)—IG	880
Vat red brown R paste—IG	698
Vat yellow FFRK powder (ss)—IG	400
Vat yellow RK powder (ss)—IG	500
Vat yellow 3 RT conc. powder (ss)—IG	500
Vat yellow brown 3G paste—IG	1,200
Acid alizarin gray G—IG	60
Acid anthracene brown PG—IG	2,049
Alizarin brown HD paste—IG	100
Alizarin fast gray 2 BL pdr.—IG	500
Anthracene brown PG—IG	551
Brilliant chrome blue 8 pdr.—IG	110
Chromazurine DN—IG	110
Chromorhodine 6GN extra—IG	220
Chromoxane brilliant violet BD—IG	100
Chromoxane brilliant violet SB—By	450
Chromoxane pure blue B—By	993
Eriochrome brilliant violet B supra 1060—G	551
Eriochrome brown SWN supra 1061—G	55
Eriochrome garnet R conc. 991—G	220
Eriochrome red G 978—G	1,653
Eriochrome violet 3B 941—G	110
Eriochrome yellow G paste—G	981
Metachrome blue black 2BX—IG	1,276
Metachrome brown 6G—IG	500
Metachrome olive 2G—IG	500
Metachrome red G—IG	200
Naphtho chrome violet R—IG	220
Pilatus fast black GG—IG	100
Pilatus fast blue GR—IG	200
Pilatus fast pink G—IG	50
Radio chrome blue B—IG	500

DIRECT DYES

Benzo chrome black blue B—IG	100
Benzo chrome brown B—IG	200
Benzo fast blue 8 GL—IG	500
Benzo fast brown RL—IG	950
Benzo fast brown 3 GL—IG	1,000
Benzo fast copper violet B—IG	25
Benzo fast eosine BL—IG	100
Benzo fast heliotrope 5 RH—IG	100
Benzo fast light scarlet 4 BL—IG	100
Benzo fast yellow RL—IG	500
Benzo green G—IG	100
Benzo rhoduline red B—IG	200
Benzo violet RL extra—IG	25
Brilliant benzo green B—IG	100
Brilliant fast blue 3 BX—IG	500
Brilliant pure blue B powder—By	646

Dye and Maker	Pounds
Brilliant pure yellow 6 G extra—By	110
Brilliant sky blue 8 G extra—By	1,146
Brilliant sky blue 2 RM—By	1,764
Brilliant triazol fast violet BL pdr.—Gr.	112
Chlorantine fast brown 3 RL—F	2,205
Chlorantine fast violet 5 BL—I	2,304
Chlorazol drab RH—BD	200
Chlorazol fast orange HG—BD	500
Developed brilliant green 3G—By	276
Developed brilliant orange 5GX—By	130
Developed brilliant scarlet 2BL ex. conc. pdr.—By	440
Developing blue B—IG	200
Diamine azo brown 3G—C	229
Diamine azo fast violet R—C	266
Diamine catechine 3G—IG	300
Diamine dark blue R—IG	50
Diamine fast green N—IG	5
Diamine fast brown GBB—IG	100
Diamine fast orange ER—C	986
Diaminogen GG—C	4,331
Dianil fast violet BL—IG	200
Diazanil pink B—IG	100
Diazo brilliant green 3G—IG	1,651
Diazo brilliant orange 5G extra—IG	960
Diazo brilliant scarlet 2 BL ex. conc.—By	441
Diazo fast black SD—IG	576
Diazo fast blue 6GW—IG	441
Diazo fast green GF—IG	700
Diazo indigo blue 4 GL extra—By	500
Diazo rubine R—By	200
Diazo sky blue B—By	1,997
Diazo sky blue 3 GL—By	500
Direct sky blue 5G extra pdr.—By	440
Formal fast black G conc.—IG	110
Half wool blue G—IG	320
Half wool blue 3R—IG	500
Minaxo light pink BBX—IG	200
Para black V—IG	250
Para orange G—IG	50
Polyphenyl blue CG—G	551
Sky blue N—IG	300
Zambel black V—Gr.	500

Dyes for Artificial Silk

Artificial silk black R—IG	300
Azonine direct blue B paste—IG	300
Blue extra paste for acetate silk—IG	100
Ceres yellow I—IG	25
Cellit fast red B—IG	100
Cellit fast yellow 2 GN—IG	100
Duranol red 2B—BD	172
Ionamine blue B—BD	85
Setacyl direct blue G pdr—G	440
Setacyl direct orange 2R pdr—G	221
Setyl direct red B pdr—G	221

Rapid Fast Dyes

Rapid fast red B paste—IG	550
Rapid fast red GL paste—IG	2,000
Rapid fast red GZ paste—IG	500

Basic Dyes

Brilliant rhoduline blue R—IG	500
Rhoduline blue 6G—IG	100
Rhoduline sky blue 3G conc.—IG	100
Xantho acridine MO—IG	441

Sulfur Dyes

Immedial brown W conc.—IG	500
Indo carbon SN—IG	500
Kurgan violet 3RX—IG	300
Pyrogene green GK—I	1,102
Sulphide new blue BLX conc. pdr.—IG	440

Color Lake Dyes

Hansa red B pdr.—IG	50
Hansa yellow G pdr.—IG	2,100
Hansa yellow GR paste—IG	2,310
Helio black—IG	25

Dye and Maker	Pounds
Helio bordeaux BL paste—IG	4,640
Helio bordeaux BI pdr. (ss)—IG	835
Helio fast plak RL paste—IG	200
Helio red RMT extra pdr.—IG	935
Tero brown FG—IG	50
All other dyes	300

Color Lakes of Coal-Tar Origin

Alizarin lake	500
Azure blue powder	250
Brown madder	44
Madder lake 71 extra pdr.	1,000
Pigment black extra pdr.—IG	50
Viridine lake H pdr.—IG	1,000

CHEMICAL IMPORTS

(Continued from page 693)

Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Tin, bichloride, and other compounds	23,882 lbs	1,074
Titanium compounds	10,142 lbs	1,769
Urea	11,501 lbs	1,216
Zinc chloride	82,674 lbs	3,718
Zinc sulphate	16,647 lbs	877
Zinc sulphide	910 lbs	775

PIGMENTS, PAINTS, AND VARNISHES

(DUTABLE)

Iron oxide and iron hydroxide pigments	2,253,393 lbs	49,078
Ochers, crude, not ground	56,000 lbs	1,178
Stennas crude not ground	201,793 lbs	3,770
Ocher and sienna, washed or ground	1,663,143 lbs	29,028
Brown, Vandyke, Cassel earth, or Cassel brown	144,319 lbs	2,771
Barytes ore crude	4,533 ton	20,829
Barytes, ground or manufactured	181 ton	2,788
Umbers, crude not ground	1,289,409 lbs	2,519
Umbers, washed or ground	218,626 lbs	16,175
Whiting or Paris white	3,540,631 lbs	10,249
Whiting, ground in oil (putty)	27,950 lbs	439
Zinc oxide & leaded zinc oxides, over 25% lead, dry power	170,413 lbs	13,776
Zinc oxide, mixed with oil or water	6,750 lbs	891
Lithopone	1,036,348 lbs	76,546
Gas black	lbs	
Lamp black	65,428 lbs	3,383
Other black pigments	27,578 lbs	433
Ultramarine blue	56,944 lbs	9,445
Litharge	lbs	
Orange mineral	lbs	
Red lead	lbs	
Sublimed lead	lbs	
White lead	8,820 lbs	808
Other lead pigments	88 lbs	9
n.s.p.f.	lbs	
Blanc fixe or precipitated barium sulphate	454,094 lbs	10,758
Chrome yellow, green & other chromium colors	7,286 lbs	2,426
Satin white & precipitated calcium sulphate	1,149 lbs	42
Colors ground in Japan vermilion reds	13,884 lbs	13,259

FERTILIZERS (DUTABLE)

Sulphate of ammonia 36 ton 2,674

EXPLOSIVES (DUTABLE)

Gunpowder, & other explosives lbs
Dynamite lbs

JOHN A. BENCKISER, Ludwigshafen on Rhine

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ACID PYROPHOSPHATE OF SODA FOR BAKING POWDER FACTORIES
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[New Incorporations]

Sphinx Chemical Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$250,000
 Chrystie Drug & Chemical Corp., New York N. Y., \$25,000
 C. T. Clark, I. Cohen, J. S. Austin.
 B & R Wallpaper Co., Trenton, N. J., Manufacture, \$25,000.
 Morris Rappoport, Rubin Blumberg, David Kelsey, Trenton.
 Transcontinental Varnish Corp., \$20,000. H. E. Herman, R. D. Marcus, M. Weisman.
 Union Rendering Co., Troy, N. Y., 750 shares, \$100 each; 750 shares common, no par. H. R. McCarney, P. H. Andrae, J. H. Ludlum.
 Hoffmann Chemical Corp., New York, N. Y., \$100,000.
 Art Looms Utica, N. Y., Textiles, \$50,000. J. P. Liddy, C. R. Dewey, E. T. Burgess.
 Atlantic Concrete Products Co., Buena, N. J., Manufacture, 1,000 shares, no par. C. E. Engleman, C. Swenson, F. Vanderborgh, Buena, N. J.
 Klip Chemical Co., \$25,000 Petroleum. Wilmington, Del.
 Southwestern Paint & Asphalt Co. of New York, \$10,000. L. Newman, W. B. Hoefstadter.
 Busti-Kiantone Oil & Gas Co., Bemus Point, \$8,000. F. L. Cheney, G. A. Winchester, S. H. Shannon.
 West Virginia Cement Co., Wilmington, Del., \$2,525,000.
 Drake Laboratories, Wilmington, Del. Chemicals, \$100,000.
 Combustion Chemicals Corp., New York; \$25,000; W. Knecht, T. J. Mullen.
 General Lead & Zinc Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$100,000; minerals.
 Permex Corp. of America, Jersey City, N. J., 1,000 shares, no par value; deal in metals; Elijah Brauer, Benjamin Brauer, Tillman D. White, Samuel E. Barison.
 Allied Concrete Products & Supply Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.; \$100,000, manufacture concrete products; Stove W. Bonk, Marie Keak, Huyler E. Homond.
 Monitor Piece Dyeing & Finishing Co., Paterson, N. J., dyeing etc., \$125,000; Joseph Carroll, Irene Toman, Joseph V. Fumagalli.
 Discol Co. of Washington, Wilmington, Del., \$100,000, manufacture chemicals.
 Protecto Ink Co., Newark, N. J., 1,000 shares, no par value; manufacture inks, etc., Edward Dornsburch, Arthur Rosen, Frances Brams.
 Arista Laboratories, New York; chemicals; 100 common, no par; H. M. Malitz, N. Atlans.

CANADIAN INCORPORATIONS

Peerless Printing Inks, Ltd., Toronto; \$40,000; Frederick Hedge-man, Norman S. Robertson, George M. Willoughby.
 Centrifugal Refiners, Ltd., Toronto; \$50,000; refine oils; Ernest C. Bogart, Ross Kennedy, Janet G. Brodie.
 Regal Silk and Woolen Co., Ltd., Toronto; \$40,000; Morris J. Weiss, Lottie C. Weiss, Jacob W. Broudy.

CAPITAL INCREASES

Koppers Seaboard Coke Co. has increased its capital from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

[Foreign Trade Opportunities]

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

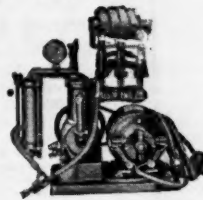
Arsenate of lead and calcium	21847	Lima, Peru	Agency
Chemicals, industrial	21851	The Hague, Holland...Purchase or agency	
Oils, etherial and essential..21852		Leipzig, Germany ....Purchase	
Phosphate rock	21853	Dresden, Germany ....Agency	
Rosin and turpentine	21838	Buenos Aires, Argentina..Agcy	
Soda, caustic	21847	Lima, Peru	Agency
Toilet preparations	21900	Turin, Italy ....Purchase and agency	
Calcium cyanamide and sulphate of ammonia	21742	Alexandria, Egypt	Agency
Chemical specialties, industrial	21717	St. John, New Brunswick..Agcy	
Fertilizers	21707	Paris, France	Agency
Naval stores	21740	Hamburg, Germany ....Agency	
Paints	21717	St. John, New Brunswick..Agcy	
Pitch	21804	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ..Agency	
Polish, floor	21816	Funchal, Madeira ..Purchase or agency	
Sulphur	21740	Hamburg, Germany ....Agency	
Varnishes, automobile and furniture	21743	Rome, Italy	Agency
Drugs, proprietary medicines, and pharmaceuticals	21741	Kobe, Japan	Agency

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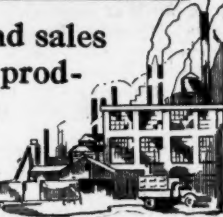
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Bids and Proposals

OXALATE, ETC.—The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will open bids September 4, cir. 72, for 900 lbs. strontium oxalate and 2,600 lbs. calomel.

OXYGEN—The superintendent of light houses, Staten Island, N. Y., will open bids June 21, pro. 21915, for 30,000 cu. ft. oxygen during the six months ending December 31.

ACETYLENE—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for acetylene gas for lighting purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

OXYGEN—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for oxygen for welding purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

NAVAL SUPPLIES—Sealed bids are wanted on dates indicated by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous supplies for navy yards and stations:

Sch. 5886, Baldwin, 2,000 lbs. flake aluminum, 11,000 lbs. barium nitrate, 300 lbs. potassium nitrate, 4,500 lbs. magnesium, opening of October 5.

MAGNESIUM—The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will open bids September 3, cir. 60, for 5,200 lbs. powdered magnesium.

PAINTS AND OILS—Bids are wanted September 7, cir. 43, by the quartermaster intermediate depot, Chicago, for colors in oil, lampblack, dry and in oil, white lead, linseed oil, acid-proof paint, paint and varnish remover, stain, turpentine, graphite, graphite grease, lubricating grease, clock oil, lard oil, petrolatum, etc.

Business Opportunities

DO YOU WANT A NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE? Chemical Engineer closely in touch with raw materials and process machinery wants to represent manufacturer. Box 543, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

NEW PROCESS available for preparations of pure light silica, apparent specific gravity, about 0.13 (95% porosity). Suitable for chemical plant desiring new line as above silica is by-product from process able to carry itself. Anson G. Betts, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—72 acres of tale equipped with buildings and machinery. Price \$25,000. United Tale & Crayon Co., Glendon, Moore Co., N. C.

FOR SALE—Complete files of **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**, unbound, \$5.00 a volume.

SOUTH AMERICA—Old established house with branches on the east coast and experienced men covering Brazil and Argentina desires connection with highly reputable American manufacturers of industrial chemicals of all kinds for sale in these countries. Highest references exchanged. Box 488, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE—On account of death of partner will sell soap business and annual sales of \$400,000. Have two established brands of household soap capable of national development. Financial condition and trade reputation will bare strictest scrutiny. No brokers. Box 489, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FERTILIZER direct to farmer mixing plant, near Pennsylvania-Maryland line, has interesting proposition for party with capital. Box 521, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER—Young man wanted with knowledge of office routine and ability as office correspondent to assist sales manager. Knowledge of the chemical line desirable, but not essential. Position has future with large organization. Kindly give full particulars as to training and experience. Box 491, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE DESIRE connection with manufacturer and packer of high grade common salt. Kindly address the Chemical Sales Co., 272 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

IF YOU are about to introduce your product into a new consuming industry, we can show you how to do it quickly and at minimum cost. We have done it for others on products you would recognize immediately. An interview would soon reveal whether we could be similarly helpful to you. Write us Box 576 CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Situation Wanted

YOUNG CHEMIST (Baltic National) seeks suitable position in America. Address: Herbert Ottas, Sneda taen No. 7, Kortel 3, Reval, Esthonia, Europe.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN, thirty-three, married, fifteen years experience in buying and selling, desires permanent position vicinity 160 miles New York City. Box 573, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN—Pharmacist selling cleaners, dryers, desires connection with reputable chemical house, can sell laundries, textile mills, dye, hosiery, drug manufacturers. Box 570, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SUPERINTENDENT PLANT manufacturing chemicals or food products. University graduate, fourteen years experience chemist, chemical engineer—office, sales, production experience. Box 577, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR, twenty-four, chemical and business training, desires position industrially in sales, control or research department. Single, capable and ambitious. Box 530, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER—twenty-six, married, six years experience, desires permanent position with food products or other chemical concern vicinity New York. Box 536, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER—eight years' manufacturing experience, eight years' selling experience, chemicals, chemical machinery, wants position Plant Manager, Sales Engineer. Age 38. Box 533, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

A PAPER manufacturing company desires to employ a practical chemist. Box 532, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY CHEMIST wanted in testing and matching laboratory of large dyestuff dealer. Location, Boston. Salary, \$1,800 to start. Must be an experienced, quick workman. Write fully as to technical training, practical experience and give references in first letter. Box 484, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN wanted to handle sizing materials to the paper industry. Drawing account and commission. Exclusive territories. Opportunity to join established, aggressive organization. Box 485, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LACQUERS—Chemist able to handle actual plant operations wanted by established firm. Must be capable, technical and have strong personality. Opportunity for the right man. Box 540, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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Write us for the proofs and our advertising rates.

Help Wanted

LABORATORY ASSISTANT—Young man wanted as assistant in large industrial chemical manufacturer's plant. Laboratory testing and analytical work principally, with opportunity to assist in research problems. Salary \$1,800. Full particulars in application. Box 504, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

RUBBER CHEMIST—Manufacturer requires service of technical man with practical plant experience. Box 505, CHEMICAL MARKETS. **SHIPPING CLERK** familiar with packing of chemical products wanted to take charge of warehouse in Brooklyn. Box 506, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SODA ASH—115 barrels offered for resale by manufacturer. No brokers or agents. Well known brand in good condition. Will be delivered in Metropolitan district by our own truck. What bids? Box 507, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for heavy chemical factory in Middle West. Man must be thoroughly experienced in handling labor, including shipping, packing, etc. Please write complete experience and supply references. Confidential. Box 500, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN—Exceptional opportunity for live progressive man in a growing chemical department. Location Chicago. Must not be over 35 years old. We require a producer with a successful record and will give him every chance for rapid advancement. Box 501, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN calling on manufacturers of chemicals, drug, dyes, colors, food products in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey or New England for attractive side line; commission basis. Established business. State age, reference, line carried and territory covered. Manufacturer Box 518, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

BOOKKEEPER—One capable of keeping entire set of books. Familiar with Paint Trade, Raw Materials, and Chemicals. Female preferred. State age, experience and salary expected. Box 446, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN WANTED in the East and Middle West for successful by-product (specialty non-competitive) used in the soap industry. Must be thoroughly acquainted in this field. Good future. Write full particulars as to experience, etc. Box 538, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Several 1,000 kg Accidum Succini (Bernsteinsäure) to be sold. Amber Varnish Works founded 1861. Address: Ed. Pfannenschmidt A-G, Danzig-Schellmühl, Germany.

THE undersigned desires to make connections with American manufacturers of Aniline Oil for the sale of their product in this territory. Address: Societe de Commission, Tcheco-Roumaine, Boulevard Maria 1, Bucarest, Roumania.

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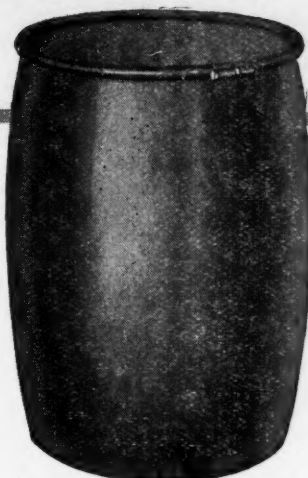
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